The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,058—New Series | BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

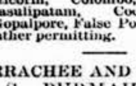
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Will despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.
Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Assyria.
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



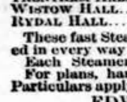
ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.
Next steamers from Bombay:—
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.
The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th Feb.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.



THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

SATARA WATER SUPPLY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the undermentioned works connected with the above will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1881.
1. Reservoirs at Khas including Dam, Wasteweirs, Wingwall Superpassage, Tower, and Culvert, &c.
2. Tunnel with cutting in approaches.
Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or notes, to be returned if the tender is rejected, and to be forfeited in case of evasion or delay in signing the contract documents if the tender is accepted.
For further information, application should be made to the undersigned at his Office at Satara, where the plans, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender can be seen. Copies of the latter and bills of quantities can be obtained on payment of 8 annas.
The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has the power of acceptance of tenders and of rejecting any or all of such tenders without any explanation whatever.
The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs. 5,000 in Government Securities as security for the due performance of the contract.
Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tender for Satara Water Supply Works."
FRED. J. SMITH, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara.
Satara, 10th February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3010	700	E. Stewart	17th Feb.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of remaining Oleographs in Gilt Frames by the best Artists.
(Without Reserve.)
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, remaining Oleographs imported in Bombay—King's Pleasure, Christ the Invitation, In the Conservatory, Little Sportsman's Luck, Loch Lamond, Little Shrimper, Blowing Bobbles, Sterling Bridge, In the Garden, Hare Hunt, Death, Winter, Bronze, War and Peace, Group of Cattle, Penyence, Missing Spectacles, First Hearing, Prince Arthur, Lattice and the Mask, Cottage Home, No more Bobby, Releigh, First Pope, Constant Friends, Jump-up, Lake Scene, Cardoval, Maddona, Italian Girl, Italian Boy, Amy Robsart, Beauty, Before the Marriage, After the Marriage, Our Darling Baby, Lovers, Saracen, When shall our knot be tied, Bird Nesting, &c., &c.
Paintings are now on view.
SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 159, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate slate miniature billiard table with cues, lamps, &c., a mahogany square Piano by Schiedmayer and Shoene, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage by Booker and Sons, a pair of fast-trotting bay Australian horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. C. H. F. Cleugh.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &c., AT WARI BUNDER.
On FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place,
A quantity of sweepings, cotton, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE DEPOSITARY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., No. 9, Medows Street, Fort, a splendid collection of China and rare, real, old and new China and Japanese and bronze wares in various varieties, such as real China dinner, dessert, and tea services, real China washhand furniture, small and large China jars, bowls with stand, cups and saucers, flower-vases, flower plates with stand, jars, menakari koonja, menakari ivory boxes, Persian carpets, Bombay workboxes, Moradabad enamelled and Benares carving works, Cutch silverware and Delhi jewellery, many other novelties suitable for wedding presents and birth-day gifts. Also a Whithe's fire-proof iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the various constituents of Messrs. Glenroy and Co. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view six days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 15th, 1881,
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY DRAMA,
LED ASTRAY.

WEDNESDAY,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

THURSDAY,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

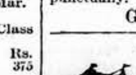
FRIDAY,
THE LADIES' BATTLE
AND
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

SATURDAY,
DION BOUCICAULT'S THRILLING AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

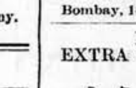
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box to hold eight .... Rs. 32
Do. do. four .... „ 16
Orchestra Stalls .... „ 4
Pit Stalls .... „ 2
Back Seats .... Annas „ 8
Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.
GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE s. s. CLAN LAMONT will SAIL for Marseilles on SATURDAY, 19th instant.
Passage money—Rs. 400.
The steamer is in the Prince's Dock where her accommodation, &c., can be inspected at any time. For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.



THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.
F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

THE S. S. ELLORA, having ARRIVED from Moulmein with the cargo of the condemned ship DUNCAIRN, holders of original BILLS of LADING for DUNCAIRN are requested to communicate with the undersigned. The cargo will be landed and assorted before delivery, and an average bond will be ready for signature in the course of a few days.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Chamber.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th February, both days inclusive.
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.
TERMS: Rs. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m., on the 15th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of a Mounted Cavalry Regiment from Bombay to NATAL by Steamers under the conditions contained in the Admiralty Regulations for H. M. Transport Service.
Tender forms can be seen at this office.
G. O'B. CAREW,
Resident Transport Officer, and Superintendent of Marine.
Bombay, 11th February, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HIRED CARTS with BULLOCKS, &c., under Schedule No. 21, to the Commissariat Department at Poona and Kurrachee, for the year 1881-82.
TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at abovenamed Stations on 7th March, 1881, at 1 p.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above office.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 7th February, 1881.

NOTICE No. S. V.-6.—9794 of 1880-81.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, Western Division, up to one o'clock P.M., on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881, for the SUPPLY, for one year at this Port, by contract, of the ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS specified in a Schedule which can be seen at this Office.
The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one year, on board Indian Government Vessels at Bombay.
Tenders will not be received after the hour named.
Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.
Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office, should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Articles for the use of Indian Government Ships at Bombay."
G. O'B. CAREW,
Superintendent of Marine, Western Division.
Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, Feb. 12, 1881.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six „	31 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES. CLEARING RINGS. DISGORGERS. FLIES, Artificial. FLOATS, Cork and Quill. GAFF HOOKS. GIMP and GIMP TRACES. GUT, Salmon and Trout. GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble. GUT TRACES, single and double. HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut. HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble. LEAD SINKERS. LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair. PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish. REELS with secret checks. RINGS and KEEPERS. RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling. SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers. SILK for binding and mounting. SPOON BAITS. SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,
a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.
It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use .... Cash. Rs. 2-8.

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.
Pint bottles each Cash Re. 1-8
Quart...... „ „ „ 2-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs. a.				Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
32 0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 32 0
	The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.			
29 0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 29 0
	A choice matured Spirit.			
25 0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 25 0
	Good and pure.			
22 8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22 8
	The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22 8
	Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15 0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15 0
	A good wholesome spirit.			
18 0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	... Very superior	... 18 0
	Pure and fine by age.			
17 0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17 0
	High quality and delicate flavour.			
22 8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22 8
	An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STOCK-TAKING SALE
ENDS,
MONDAY NEXT,
FEBRUARY 21st.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.
These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "Carlton."
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

Cash.	Credit	
32 0	33 0	11 years.
28 0	29 0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being most excellent."

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold* in *India under the name of Whisky*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are *branded* with *Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers.*

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

NEWLY IMPROVED TYPE-WRITER.

S. ROSE & Co. are appointed the Special Bombay Agents for the Sale of the above Machine.
Price, complete with stand, Rs. 350.
Full particulars upon application.

THE "FACSIMILE" PRINTING PROCESS.
[BYFORD'S PATENT.]

By this novel invention a number of Fac-simile copies of Circulars, Price Lists, Drawings, &c., written with the Patent Ink, are printed in a few minutes on any kind of dry paper with the aid of the ordinary Copying Press, the original writing remaining uninjured. The process has been for some time in operation in the Board of Trade, the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, and many of the principal Railway and other Public Companies' Offices, where it has been thoroughly tested and found most useful and efficient. The simplicity of working and the clearness and exactitude of the copies produced render the invention most valuable in all cases where economy of time and labour is an object. It is specially suited to the requirements of Brokers, Merchants, Railway Companies, Solicitors, and others who require copies of documents produced more speedily than they can be by ordinary printing.
The cost is nominal, the only apparatus required [beyond the appliances found in every counting-house] being the Printing Pad, Transfer Paper, and the Patent Ink.
The apparatus consists of the printing pad, a supply of transfer paper, a bottle of patent ink, the impression plate, and a damping brush of improved construction.
Letter A, to print letter size [or less]. Cash, complete.......... Rs. 25
Do. B. „ foolscap size „ „ .... „ 35

THE PAPYROGRAPH
INVALUABLE FOR OFFICIAL, MERCANTILE, AND FOR GENERAL USE, EASY, CHEAP, CLEANLY AND RAPID IN EXECUTION.
By this Process 500 or more Permanent Facsimile Impressions of
CICULARS, DESIGNS, OFFICE FORMS, PRICES CURRENT, MARKET REPORTS, MUSIC, PROGRAMMES, MENUS, &c., &c., MAY BE RAPIDLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED IN AN ORDINARY COPYING PRESS.

The process is simple, economical, and cleanly, and may be easily worked by a Native Assistant.
The process is already in use in some hundreds of Public and Private Offices, including the INDIA OFFICE, the HORSE GUARDS, the P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, various Railways, Banks, &c., and has proved an undoubted success.
The Operations are very easily learnt, and are very cleanly. The Original Outlay is soon recouped to the purchaser by the saving in printers' and lithographers' bills, and where secrecy is required the process will be found invaluable.
No. 1.—QUARTO SIZE, 12 by 9¾ inches, to fit a Quarto Copying Press, and to print both Quarto and Octavo sizes with Ink, &c., complete, Chest, about 19 by 16 by 9 inches. Cash Rs. 84.

THE CHEAP POPULAR PAPYROGRAPH.
This will be found useful when Octavo or Full-size Note (or any smaller size) is required to be printed; all the necessary materials for working the process are supplied in a specially fitted box.
This Set does not contain a Printing Slide, the Impressions being taken in a Printing Case. Cash Rs. 32.
The Materials supplied with the various Sets of the Papyrograph are calculated to last for a considerable time. Fresh Materials for re-furnishing, when the first supply is exhausted, may be obtained at a moderate cost.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!
Sentimental, from annas 4 to.......... Rs. 5 0
Comic, from annas 4 to .... „ 1 4

Full particulars on application to
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

RACE WEEK.
THURSDAY & SATURDAY NEXT,
FEB. 17th & 19th,
By desire of several influential Turf Patrons, Gentlemen who wish to laugh off their anxieties after the Racing,
Messrs. WILLARD & AUSTIN
(WITH THEIR COMBINATION)
HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE
TWO FINAL PERFORMANCES
AS ABOVE.
POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCES IN BOMBAY.

THE COMBINATION
IN ALL THEIR SPECIALITIES.

Doors open at 8 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
N.B.—The Gardens will be open for Promenade and Dancing only next Wednesday. Admission, by Refreshment Ticket, One Rupee.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR FITZERALD,
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Momenabad, Proceeding on furlough.

BEAUVOIR, a nearly pure-bred handsome bay Aus. gelding, winner of 6 steeplechases, has never been beaten, 14-3½ in height, aged, considered perfectly sound, legs of iron, up to great weight, a trained charger, an excellent pigsticker, quiet, no Aus. tricks, and has a snaffle mouth. Price Rs. 800.

ACE, a well-bred handsome bay Aus. gelding, 15-1¼ in height, aged, a trained charger, quiet, no Aus. tricks, up to great weight, been ridden by a lady, and has a snaffle mouth. Price Rs. 400.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 13, dated 7th January, 1881.

Medical Department.

DRESS.

BY the above Order the relative rank of Junior Surgeons has been advanced to that of Captain. Their full dress Tunics now require ADDITIONAL TRIMMING, and all Shoulder-straps an EXTRA BADGE of rank.
We beg, therefore, to notify that we are prepared to carry out these alterations with the least possible delay, and at the most reasonable charges.

WATSON and COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.
A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

		Cash per doz. Rs. as.
Best uncovered	2 inch...	3 4
Best uncovered	2¼ inch...	3 12
Best uncovered	2½ inch...	4 4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼ inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼ inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½ inch...	9 8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼ inch...	9 0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½ inch...	10 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.
This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.
It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from 1st. May, No. 3, Staff Lines, Poona. Apply to Major ROWLANDSON.

DENBIGH NEWTON,
As DAVID GARRICK,
GAIETY THEATRE, 21st FEBRUARY.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 28 per doz. Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

AN experienced European Lady having been employed in our shop, orders will be promptly executed.—H. VUNMALI & Co., Explanade Cross Road.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depot, 13, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. Framjee.

CANTRELL and COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE, Rs. 3-4 per dozen, including bottles, for which 12 annas per doz. will be allowed.—J. C. BUSHBY and Co.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, an excellent ship's CHRONOMETER, by first-class makers.—Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED a EUROPEAN COTTON-SELECTOR for up-country work. Apply, stating experience and references, to "A B C," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.—Sound advice given gratis. Apply E. J. BRANDON, late Manager of Messrs. C. Marcks & Co., 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 1,000 up will be played THIS EVENING at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS between an amateur and Antone, the marker. Play commences at 9 p. m.

ASQUITH and LORD, the Proprietors of the WELL-KNOWN OVERLAND and TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE, have only one address, viz., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LOST, strayed or stolen, a large black DOG, between a Newfoundland and a Retriever. Answers to name of 'Rover.' Anyone returning the same shall be rewarded. Address Harbour Defences, Mazagon.

PERSIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, by S. B. Doctor, Pronouncing, Etymological and Explanatory; 558 pp., Royal 18mo., cloth bound, Rs. 3-8 and postage. Apply to the Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, or the Author, Government High School, Surat.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN PRESERVED FRUITS, Malaga Raisins, Eleme Figs, Prunes, Almonds, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

WANTED, with IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, three inch CAST IRON PIPES. Apply stating price per cwt., and number available to
C. T. BURKE, B. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, S. and A.
Sholapur, 12th February, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.
For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the Tanna Jail from 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882, will be received by the undersigned up to the 18th instant, at 4 p. m.
Forms of Tenders and other particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.
There is no guarantee that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.
S. SETON SMITH, Superintendent, Tanna Jail.
Tanna Jail, 5th February, 1881.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an adinterim DIVIDEND on Rupee shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1880, has been declared and made payable on and after the 15th instant, on production of Share certificates at the Company's office, 32, Elphinstone Circle.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 15th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—
COPY OF RESOLUTION.
In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To carry 50 per cent. of the Profits to the Reserve Fund.
(3) To declare a Dividend of 10 per cent.
(4) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.
(5) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(6) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 11th February, 1881.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MANUFACTURERS,
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, STANHOPES, DOG-CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., and every description of conveyance built to order from the most modern designs. Harness to match above in silver-plated, brass, and japanned mountings, and every requirement for the Coach-house and Stable.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to
ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,
Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.
Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.
Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz 22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month;
The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application
Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.
There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY
Head Office:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

REUTER'S closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date add nothing to what we have already noticed; and we have had another very dull day in business here.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	14,12,797
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	2,37,821
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	36,17,660
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	4,25,601
Loans	Inc. ,,	21,22,654
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	1,24,422
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	3,56,267
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	10,71,117

The reduction in the Cash Balance being due to the withdrawals from the Government account, the movement cannot be accepted as altogether against the market. At the same time, the demand for money is undoubtedly on the increase, and higher rates of discount can be only a question of time.

EXCHANGE to-day has again been very firm, and a further advance of 1-32d. has been established. Calcutta comes higher, and the feeling on the part of the banks up to the close seems firm, there being now only one buyer at the best rate for credits. Sellers, however, seem rather inclined to wait before operating, and in the present dulness in exports are well able to do so. What people mostly look to is, that barring the movement on the part of the French Government, the position is the reverse of strong; and if we were to hear to-morrow that the idea of a silver convention had been abandoned, there can be little doubt that a reaction would set in. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d. to ⅛	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 12½c.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is now ⅛ per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day opened strong, and for a time business was done at ¼ over Saturday's figures; but at the close we are weaker again, and we call Fours Rs. 100½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109.

THE SHARE MARKET, on the whole, is very quiet, and the few movements registered in our list of quotations are mostly in favour of buyers. Spinning and Weaving Companies are the only shares in which any degree of life is apparent, and in these—with the exception of Orientals, which are Rs. 10 higher—prices are generally easier.

COTTON to-day has been dull in the extreme. To begin with, there were sellers, but no buyers at Saturday's closing rates; but later on sellers would have been willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and even at that buyers declined to go on. There can be no doubt that we still stand a long way above home prices, and ought therefore to expect a material decline; but in the meantime there are so many speculative sales to cover that the drop will not be immediate. As near as we can quote, the following are to-day's closing rates:—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 212	per candy
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 198	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 188	,,
Good Broach, ,,	,,	,, 230	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,, 210	,,

SEEDS.—In Linseed a large business has been done since Saturday at Rs. 6-2 for May and Rs. 6-4 per cwt for a month's delivery.

WHEAT is quiet but steady at former values, say Rs. 31-8 for ready and Rs. 28 for May delivery of No. 1 White.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at 30s. per ton for Liverpool ready shipment, and previous rates for the Mediterranean. It seems very probable, however, that Government may require a few steamers for the conveyance of troops to the Cape, and as owners at home are still very firm about chartering for distant shipment, the present depression is not likely to be long-lived.

PIECE-GOODS in the Bazaar are no stronger, the clearances having been on the previous scale of 300 to 400 packages per day, but from first hands there has been rather more doing owing to the improvement in exchange.

COALS are quiet and unaltered in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	731¼xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	765xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th February as compared with the statement issued on the 5th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 5. Rs.	Feb. 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,54,511	30,41,711
Do. do. at Branches	7,66,457	5,28,636
Other Deposits	2,60,41,612	2,96,89,302
Post Bills	24,233	27,155
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,81,065	3,27,751
	4,38,67,908	4,58,14,558
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,18,990	57,44,591
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,46,883	11,32,438
Loans, on Security of do.	81,54,687	1,02,77,341
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,259	11,451
Bills Discounted	1,25,89,822	1,27,14,244
Stamps	3,311	3,347
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,48,175		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000		
	3,33,105	3,33,175
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,80,058	6,36,325
Cash and Currench Notes	1,60,32,763	1,49,61,646
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,38,67,908	4,58,14,558

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Loch Rannoch, 1,008 tons, Captain S. R. Lee, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Neera, 199 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with 193 deck passengers.

THE steamer Parkland, 1,133 tons, Captain J. H. Pyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (6th Feb.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Royal Standard, 818 tons, Captain W. H. Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Newcastle (5th Jan.), brought a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Whickham, 1,124 tons, Captain A. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Cardiff (8th Jan.), brought a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain S. H. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (11th Feb.) with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Coast and Cutch, brought a cargo of specie and 113 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and 114 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Wace, Mr. Merwanjee, Captain Nares, Mr. Roach and six children, and 66 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Smith, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. H. Ireberne, Mrs. E. Neuberg, Mr. J. B. Neuberg, Mr. W. Kirkland, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. B. P. Pochajee, Mr. E. S. Phillips Lake, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and two friends, Mr. Nowrojee Jewanjee and friend, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadee, and 78 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Liverpool (16th Jan.), brought the following cargo:—112 iron plates, 8 packages rivets, 1,538 bundles iron sheets, 1,212 bars and 266 bundles iron, 18,506 bundles iron hoops, 9 cases umbrellas, 1,976 packages piece-goods, 98 packages ropes, 135 cases tinplates, 15 packages earthenware, 1,000 barrels alum, 60 bundles steel, 150 cases brandy, 16 boxes soap, 20 packages hardware, 181 kegs nails, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Parkland (s)	Pyne	Aden, Feb. 6.
	Clan Lamont (s)	Palmer	Kurrachee, Feb. 11.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Loch Rannoch (s)	Lee	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Arrow, Baker, Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Neera, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Lamont, to Marseilles.
Steamer Bedford, to Marseilles.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Mahratta (s)	Harris	Rangoon, Feb. 1.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Bombay, Jan. 12.
	Shahjehan (s)	Hore	Bombay, Jan. 22.
	British Navy	Kelly	Montevideo, Nov. 4.
9	Manora (s)	Cosens	London, Dec. 29.
	Governor Tilley (s)	Dickson	Kurrachee, Dec. 21.
	City of London (s)	Macneil	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
	Ashburn	Hall	Bombay, Jan. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.—Steamers Meinam, Hazara, Maharaja, and City of Khios. Ship Poonah. Barques Star of Albion and James Wilson.
Feb. 8.—Steamer Peshwa. Barque St. Kilda.
Feb. 9.—Steamers Henzada and Curlew. Ship Battle Abbey. Schooner Kaffir Chief.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—67¼ cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee. 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Arago (s)—101 bales cotton, Chuturbhoz Hurry and Co; 23 bales wool, Jiveraj Ooka.
Vinago (s)—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 66 bales cotton waste, Khulfaubhoy Damaney.
Britannia (s)—25 bales wool, Ghelabhoy Damoder; 78 bales cotton waste, Farnham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 125 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 112 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall.

FOR LONDON.

Potomac (s)—31 cases olibanum, Manuck Luckumsey; 62½ cwts ginger, Shewjee Ramjee; 1,205 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 10½ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Husanbhoy; 227 cwts sandalwood, John Campbell and Co; 390 cwts castor seed, Mowjee Bhimjee; 100 packages chillies, Roysey Ameerchund.
J. M. Church (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty; 90 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Lallice Poonsey.
Ravenna (s)—6 cases fishmaws and 6 bales hides, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 1,600 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 391 cwts myrabollams, Jairam Dayall; 40 bags are canuts, 2,907 ingots tin, 87 cases meets, 4 cases provision, 784 packages flour 17 bales skins, 340 packages wheat, and 104 packages leather, the P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Corinth (s)—7,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Eshcol (s)—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lavanic (s)—250 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Calvilla (s)—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Surat (s)—108 bales cotton, Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calvilla (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Surat (s)—397 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Petreana (s)—3 bales silk waste, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Yarm (s)—2,050 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 5,875 cwts linseed, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 6,991 cwts mowraflower, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—63 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 15.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For argument on the Commissioner's report.

660-77—C. Tyabjee—Bai Lukhmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshal and others—Prescot and W. Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

257-80—Jefferson B and D—Jairam Lukhmidass vs Dhunbai and another—Tobin and R—Part heard.
In the property and credits of Huskell Yacoobjee Bhorupker, deceased: Ardeshir and H—Hanabai vs Samuel Sutkeil Bhorupker and another—M H Khan.

Long Cause.

124-80—Jefferson B and D—Vussonjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore C and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

443-80—R. M. Sayani—Meherally Dewraj vs. Toolsiram Rakhmaji—J. and Hormusji.
548-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahimon Issac vs. A Murcott—Payne and G.
555-80—In person—Goolam Mahomed bin Shumsoodin Choly vs. Rabiabibee and another.

Long Causes.

25-80—R. M. Sayani—Pung Shari Prugutnam, &c., vs. Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B. Part heard.
79-80—Hearn C. and L.—Burjorji Muncherji Wadia and another vs. the Nursey S. and W. Company—Ardeshir and H., Part heard.
552-80—Hore C. and B—Dharamchund Kasari vs Tolsidass Oomersy and others.
77-80—Ardeshir and H.—Ludha Lakhamsey vs Ramchunder Bhowanishunker.—R. M. Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

For Judgment.

456-80—Smith and F—Lukhumsey Govindji and others vs Hurpal Kanii and others—Shapurji and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

539-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Jaitha Runchord and others vs. Pandoorung Annajee Kakutnur—M. H. Khan.
571-80—M. H. Khan—Chatoorbhoy Jewrajas vs Nuthoo Laljee—Hore C. and B.
571-80—Janardhun and H.—Dhunjisha Aspundiarjee vs. Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala.
16-81—C. Tyabjee—Goolabchund Megha and others vs. Madhowrao Bhaskerjee.
17-81—Janardhun and H.—Manchabai vs Ramabai and others.
21-81—Hore, C. and B.—Raghoonath Anunda and others vs Madhowrao Bhasker.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

522-80—In person—(a pauper) Babaiee bin Essoo vs Kamajee Jeejajee—J. C. Cama.
523-80—In person—(paupers) Rowjee bin Khooshaba and another vs Kamajee Jeejagee.—J. C. Cama.
544-80—M. H. Khan—Becharsing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhen and H.
562-80—Hearn, C and L—Kessowji Jadowji and another vs Vussonji Hurridass and others—Balkrishna and B.
563-80—Payne and G—L A Wallace and another vs Ahmed bin Essa Khuliffa—J Macfariane.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

James, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, from leave, from Matheran.

FEBRUARY 13.

Carruthers, Major, 21st Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Peshawar.
Garnett, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.
Robert, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Jhelum.

FEBRUARY 14.

Cooke, Captain, 29th Regt., on leave, from Khandwa.
Thomas, Lieut., 29th Regt., on duty, from Mhow.
Paul, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Nares, Captain, D. A. A. Gl. for Musketry, on duty, from Bhooj.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 14, 1881.

1. The usual Adjutant's parade will take place on Wednesday morning next, the 16th instant, at 6-30. All members are requested to attend. Dress—Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

2. Saturday next being a race day the Commandant's weekly parade will take place on Friday afternoon, the 18th instant, at quarter to 5 o'clock, at the Town Hall, instead of on Saturday. Members are particularly requested to attend. Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 9.)

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for eight months, from the 10th March.

Mr. A. W. Stark is appointed to act as a Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., and is posted to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, an Asst. Comsr. of the Third Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from the 10th July last.

Moulvi Mohamed Azhar, Sub-Depy. Collr., Atteah, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Rusick Lall Bose is appointed to act as a Sub-Depy. Collr., during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Mohamed Azhar.

Mr. J. C. Price, Offg. Magte. and Collr, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, from the 1st March next.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Asst. Magte. and Collr., 25-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Depts., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. M. Kisch.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magte. and Collr., Dinagepore, is allowed furlough for one year and nine months, from the 19th March.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Glazier.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Beerbhoom, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Dacca, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Offg. Magte and Collr., Balasore, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant.

The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, Asst. Magte. and Collr., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., from the 4th Jan., 1881.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Dist. and Sessions Judge, Nuddee, is allowed leave from six months, from the 2nd March next.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Newbery.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Chumparun, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. J. Kean.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Patna, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Price.

Mr. R. W. Keown is appointed to be a temporary Asst. Supt. of Police, and is posted to Moorshedabad.

The Rev. W. H. Bray, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. J. S. Slater, Professor, Engineering College, Howrah, is appointed to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 21st Nov. last, vice Mr. E. D. Archibald, resigned.

Mr. W. Griffiths, Principal, Hooghly College, is promoted to the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 23rd Dec. last, vice Mr. J. W. McCrindle, retired.

Mr. M. Rivett-Carnac is permitted to resign his appointment as an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Benares Agency, from the 14th July, 1880.

Mr. C. A. C. Gennoe, a temporary Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, is appointed to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of the Third Grade, vice Mr. M. Rivett-Carnac, resigned.

Mr. A. Ross, a temporary Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, is appointed to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of the Third Grade, with effect from the 1st June, 1880.

Mr. G. Nicholson, a temporary Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, is appointed to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of the Third Grade, with effect from the 14th July, 1880.

Mr. W. Young, an Offg. Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, is appointed to be a temporary Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, with effect from the 9th Aug., 1880, vice Mr. A. C. Gennoe.

Mr. A. B. Kennedy, an Offg. Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, is appointed to be a temporary Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, with effect from the 9th Aug., 1880, vice Mr. A. Ross.

Mr. W. L. L. Reed, an Offg. Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, is appointed to be a temporary Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, with effect from the 14th Sept., 1880, vice Mr. G. Nicholson.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 4.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

72nd Highlanders.—Lieut. L. Sunderland to be Adjt., vice Monro, resigned, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comds.-in-C. Dated 6th Jan. 1881.

The undermentioned candidate passed the higher standard in Hindustance at Bombay on the 19th Jan. 1881:—Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner, 9th Lancers, on probation, 2nd Reg., C. I. H.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. H. A. W. Johnson, 51st Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated 13th Dec. 1880, appointing Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., to be Adjt. of R. E. at Kandahar, with effect from the 27th Oct. 1880.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 12th Jan. appointing Capt. and Bt. Major H. W. Shoubridge, Bl. S.C., on return from furlough to do duty with the 35th N. I., pending further orders.

2nd Division Quetta Field Force order, dated the 2nd Feb. 1879, directing Passed Hospital Apprentice I. Morton to officiate as Asst. Apothy. to a convoy of sick proceeding to Kandahar.

Dated the 21st Feb. 1879, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice I. Morton officiated as Asst. Apothy. to a party of the 70th Regt. en-route to Singuri.

Kuram Brigade order, dated the 17th Jan., directing Passed Hospital Apprentice V. M. Carleton to officate as Asst. Appothy to the detachment 85th L. I., proceeding to Hungoo, with effect from the 25th Oct. 1880.

Morar Station order, dated the 31st Dec. 1880, appointing Captain J. P. C. Neville, Sqdn. Officer and Offg. Sqdn. Comdr., 14th B. L., to the command of the depot 7th B. C., in adition to his other duties, with effect from the 30th Dec. 1880.

Jhansi Station order, dated the 12th Dec. 1880, directing Bt. Lieut. Col. Venour, 5th N. I., on arrival to assume command of the station.

9th Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated the 12th Jan. appointing Bt. Major the Hon. H. Legge to officiate as Instr. of Musketry, with effect from 1st Jan. 1881, vice Capt. H. W. Apperly, proceeded on leave, no qualified subaltern being available.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated the 26th Nov. 1880, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 8th Sept. 1880:—

Major. H. E. Ryves, Sqdn. Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major W. H. Macnaghten, appointed Offg. Comdt.

Major D. H. Thompson, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr, vice Ryves.

Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., vice Lieut. G. W. Deane, on furlogh.

4th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th Dec. 1880, appointing Lieut. R. B. Shawe, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 10th Aug. 1880, vice Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, on furlough.

8th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 15th Jan. appointing Lieut. W. J. Newell, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, vice Gastrell, on furlough.

24th Punjab Native Infantry.—Regtl. order dated the 20th Nov. 1880, cancelling regimental order, dated 26th Sept. 1879, and appointing Capt. J. J. Meney-Simons, Wing Officer, on return to regimental duty, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th Sept. 1879, vice Captain P. H. Wallerstein, officiating in civil employ.

Dated the 28th Nov. 1880, appointing Capt. J. J. Money-Simons, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th Nov. 1880, vice Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, officiating in civil employ, and owing to the departure of Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, on sick leave.

28th Punjab Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 14th Jan. making the following appointments:—

Lieut. A. R. Porter, Wing Officer and Adjt., on return from furlough, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major A. Landon, officiating as Comdt.

Lieut. C. J. Dennys, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt. vice Porter.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

9th Lancers.—Capt. B. Gough, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Major T. Graham, (No. 6 Baty. 8th Brigade,) from 19th Dec. 1880 to 18th Jan. 1881, in extension of the thirty days' subsidiary leave.

2-6th Foot.—Capt. G. H. C. Stracey, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to Singapore, to 31st March 1881, on private affairs.

43rd Foot.—Capt. (Bt. Major) G. F. Vesey, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

90th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Hotham, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Bt. Col. G. W. Fraser, (Comdt. 39th N. I.,) to Agra, Meerut and hills north of Dehra, from date of availing himself of it to 10th June 1881, on private affairs.

Major A. L.'E. H. Holmes, (Brigade Major, Meerut,) to Landour, from the 20th Aug. to the 6th Oct. 1879, on private affairs.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 35th N. I.,) to Calcutta, from the 12th Feb. to the 12th June 1881, to study the native languages.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. G. S. Mellish, (No. 12 Batty. 9th Brigade), twelve months.
2-22nd Foot.—Capt. A. Stuart, six months.
33rd Foot.—Major W. Bally, eight months.
Army Medical Department.—Surg. H. J. Michael, six months.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 8.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers of Staff Corps probationers:—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, 1-18th Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 28th N. I., to be Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, 95th Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 35th N. I., to be Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. F. R. MacMullen, 99th Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd N. I., to be Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

37th Native Infantry.—Lieut. P. G. Kerans, supernumerary on the establishment 14th N. I., to be Wing Officer, vice Capt. J. Corse-Scott, promoted.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Mackesy, S. C., Offg. 2nd in Comd. 1st N. I., is posted to Fort William for general duty, pending his appointment as Offg. Supdt. and agent for Army Clothing.

The Govt. of India have sanctioned the following:—Major F. C. Keyser, 2-7th Foot, to be Supdt. of Army Signalling at Kandahar, from the 26th Dec. 1880. Lieut. H. O. Selby, R. E., Supdt. of Army Signalling, Kandahar, to be transferred in a similar capacity to the line of communications.

The services of Capt. E. C. Elliston, B. S. C., recently employed with the Deoli Irregular Force, having been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C., that officer is attached for duty to the 33rd N. I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. F. W. Scudamore, 1-12th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated 24th Jan. directing Passed Hospital Apprentice M. E. Mungavin to officiate as Asst. Apothecary to a detachment proceeding to Shahjahanpur, on the 25th idem.

2-6th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 18th Jan. appointing 2nd Lieut. P. R. Mockler to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Scott, proceeded to England, for duty at the regimental depot; there being no fully qualified officer available.

30th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 19th Jan. appointing Lieut. W. G. Hamilton to officiate as Adjt., until further orders, vice Wright, promoted.

88th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th Oct. appointing 2nd Lieut. E. A. Grubbe to officiate as Asst. Instr. of Musketry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from that date, vice Lieut. A. H Wood appointed Offg. Instr.

Sappers and Miners Corps order, dated the 22nd Nov. 1880, appointing Capt. L. F. Brown, R. E., Offg. Comdt., with effect from the 22nd Nov. 1880, in place of Capt. and Bt. Major B. Blood, R. E., detailed on special duty by the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

Dated the 13th Dec. 1880, appointing Lieut. P. Haslett, R. E., Offg. Supdt. Park and Field Train, with effect from 22nd Nov. 1880, vice Capt. L. F. Brown, R. E., appoined Offg. Comdt.

Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R. E., Offg. doing duty officer, from 22nd Nov. 1880, vice Lieut. P. Haslett, R. E.

Dated the 14th Dec. 1880, appointing Capt. C. H. Bagot, R. E., Offg. 2nd in Comd., from 30th Nov. 1880, vice Capt. L. F. Brown, R. E., appointed Offg. Comdt.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.
ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DATURA TATULA.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOUGLAS—February 4th, at the Free Church Mission, Nagpur, the wife of the Rev. John Douglas, M. A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTONE—GLANSEY—February 8th, at Christ's Church, Deesa, by the Rev. W. Wingate, M. A., Thomas Johnstone, Government Telegraph Department, to Janet Caroline, eldest daughter of Conductor J. Glansey, Commissariat Department.

DEATH.

McGUIRE—February 11th, at Bassein, Thomas McGuire, Abkhari Inspector, aged 21 years. (Poona papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENING—February 4th, at Sialkot, Punjab, the wife of Captain Lewis Dening, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
ELLIS—February 1st, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. S. J. Ellis, Clerk, Traffic Manager's Office, S. P. and D. Railway, of a daughter.
KEYWORTH.—January 31st, the wife of E. Keyworth, Vice-Principal, C. V. E. S. College, Amritsar, of a son.
McMULLIN—February 6th, at Basti, the wife of Robert Lewis Forbes McMullin, District Superintendent of Police, N.-W. P., of a son.
SHUBRICK—February, 7th at Ootacamund, the wife of Richard Shubrick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN—SPENCER—February 9th, at Vepery, George Mark Green, Civil Apothecary, Tripatore, to Louisa Frances Spencer, of Madras.

DEATH.

PRAGER—February 7th, at Grassy Banks, Yercaud, Kate Fitzsimmons, daughter of Samuel Prager, of Wynaad, aged 3 years and 4 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ONE OF US."—Simply a departmental question, with which the public generally have no concern.
"PAPA WITH LARGE FAMILY."—Mdme Patti, we believe, has already left Bombay.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1881.

WITH regard to the coming battle between the generals and the politicals anent the shortcomings which may have contributed to the disaster at Maiwand, we hear from Poona a report that General Primrose has drawn up a detailed explanation of that part of the Maiwand despatches described as "meagre and unsatisfactory" by the Governor General in Council. The true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms are to be attributed have yet to be made known to the public, and it is with this end in view that General Primrose is said to have submitted his case to the War Office authorities. We think that the General's explanation will be based on the following extract from a telegram addressed to him by the Commander-in-Chief, at Simla, on the 21st July last:—"You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayoub's and Burrows's moves are received by Foreign long before yours." To this reproach General Primrose replied at the time:—"Kandahar, 23rd July. I am almost entirely dependent for intelligence on the Political Department. I have spies out, and obtained some information from sources in the town." With the Kandahar force there was, and is, no regularly established Intelligence Department, and it is generally laid to the charge of the Kandahar political that a full report was not made to the General Commanding before the brigade set out for the Helmund, of the suspected condition of the Wali's mutinous Kabir regiment,—about 450 strong,—which had been sent to him the previous September from Kabul, where it had been stationed ten years; that important information was always first sent to the Foreign Office at Simla before communication to General Primrose; and that the main object in political eyes was to bolster up our *protégé*, Shere Ali Khan. That a good deal of blame was unjustly thrown on the politicals was, however, established by the revelations of the blue-books; but it is certain that the controversy now on foot will elucidate many points of considerable interest.

IT is a common complaint that one of the great drawbacks to life in India is the narrowing effect it has on the intellect. To belong to a bureaucracy, to be surrounded by a subject race, to be away from the free breath of criticism has no doubt a deteriorating effect on the mind. But on the other hand, life in India enlarges the range of a man's ideas on many important subjects. After a man has spent years of his life surrounded by the followers of numerous venerable creeds it is impossible, when he returns to England, to be much disturbed by a parish squabble about vestments. At the present moment it is difficult for an officer engaged in revenue work to understand the strong feeling which prevails among certain classes about the sacredness of that property in land which they regard as their especial birthright. He habitually regards the whole question from the standpoint of the State—that is, of the whole community in its organized form. The battle of words is fierce and hard at home about tenant right; but how many writers are there who before they dogmatically proclaim their views take the trouble to busy themselves with the early history and gradual development of ownership of land? "Ownership" of land is regarded as a divine institution, to lay hands on which is to commit the sin of Uzza. But in India we can by surviving examples trace the growth and development of property in land. We find that ownership by individuals is a mere modern institution. The genuine Tory ought to have a solemn regard for joint-property or co-ownership, and so, indeed, he has when it takes the outlandish guise of life-interest and remainders in tail. Sir Henry Maine has been able to show from existing forms of Hindu property and social organization that the collective ownership of the soil by communities larger than families, but held together by ties of blood or adoption, was in Western as well as in Eastern countries the primitive form of the ownership of the soil. India brings home to the mind of the attentive observer in a visible shape that which is almost forgotten, and nearly buried, in England. At home we only find relics of the system of village communities, but in this country we can study them as living organizations. When people wildly talk of "confiscation of property," if any change in the system of tenure is proposed, they forget that in the greater part of the world the right of cultivating particular portions of the earth is rather a privilege than a property; a privilege first of a whole people, then of a particular tribe or a particular village community, and finally of an individual. M. de Laveleye, in his great work "Primitive Property," shows that in every part of the world—in Java and in China, in Negroland and Peru, in France, Spain, and Italy—the history of property follows this course. In communities of the Oriental and old German type land was regarded as "a means of subsistence" for all the members of a primitive family or village, and the idea of vassals or tenants holding under a lord could scarcely have been conceived. This idea is simply the fruit of the feudal system. Sir George Campbell, in his able essay contributed to the volumes published by the Cobden Club, writes:—"We find that among all the tribes of Indo-Germanic blood which have conquered and ruled Indian provinces the tendency is to establish a feudal system extremely similar to that which prevailed in Europe. In Rajputana the system is still in full force. The Mahrattas and Sikhs had both established a similar system. By feudalization the chief becomes converted into the lord of the manor, the proprietor in fact or in theory of all the land formerly divided among the members of the tribe, and the cultivators become serfs, bound to render payment in labour or in kind for the enjoyment of the land of which they had previously been independent owners." M. de Laveleye writes:—"It is now clearly established that in Scotland, just as in Ireland, the soil was once the property of the clan or sept. The chiefs of the clan had certain rights over the communal domain; but they were even further from being proprietors than was Louis XIV. from being proprietor of the territory of France. By successive encroachments, however, they transformed their authority of suzerain into a right of private ownership, without even recognizing in their old co-proprietors a right of hereditary possession. In a similar way the zemindars and jaghirdars in India were, by the act of British Government, transformed into absolute proprietors." The copyholders of England were more fortunate than the disinherited clansmen, for the English judges protected their equitable rights and saved them from complete confiscation. Lord Lawrence, with that strong sense of justice which distinguished him, secured to all the cultivators of Oudh, even to the tenants at will, compensation for the improvements they might effect in the land held by them from the landlord, and placed on a legal footing the privileges which cultivators who had once been proprietors enjoyed. In England his Oudh land measures would have been called "robbery" and "confiscation of property;" but happily in India we have learnt to discuss land questions from a point of view higher than that of party or class.

The land laws of England, which a certain section of the home community regard as sacro-sanct, were not delivered from the Mount, but emanated from the feudal system. The great French Revolution swept away the feudal laws from the greater portion of Europe, but did not affect the land laws of Great Britain and Ireland. In the larger and richer island exceptional circumstances enabled them to continue to work without too much friction, but in Ireland the friction has at times threatened to set the whole fabric of society in a blaze. Even the most Conservative Prussian regards our land laws as antiquated, and requiring large modification, and Prussia teaches us that fair legislation about land is not an impossibility. When men's minds were excited by the wild passions of the French Revolution a body of statesmen were found in Germany to take reason for their guide, and bold enough, in the teeth of the violent opposition of the privileged classes, to legislate in accordance with sound general principles. The seed which Adam Smith sowed fell on fruitful ground in Germany, and her land measures are the fruits of his teaching. In his own country in the present day to the majority of people Adam Smith is *nominis umbra.* His name always meets with lip-worship, but the spirit of his teaching is not often a controlling or stimulating power in current politics. It would be of great advantage if the members of our legislature would closely study Adam Smith in connection with "The famous edict of 1807" and the "Edict for the better cultivation of the Land." The preamble of the former edict would form a not unsuitable preamble to an Irish Land Bill:—"Whereas the existing restrictions partly on the possession and enjoyment of landed property, partly in connection with the personal condition of the agricultural population, in an especial manner obstruct our benevolent intentions and exercise a baneful influence, the one by diminishing the value of landed property and impairing the credit of the landed proprietor, the other by diminishing the value of labour: We are minded that both shall be restrained *within the limits which the public welfare requires.*" The ruling idea of the edict for the better cultivation of the land is *ownership* versus tenancy, and absolute freedom of exchange and disposal, as opposed to the French system of compulsory division and to the English system of tenancy, primogeniture, and strict settlement. Throughout the greater part of Europe there are millions of peasants who have become independent proprietors, but in Great Britain there are not many peasants who can call their cottages or their gardens their own freeholds. Mr. Kaye, in his work "Free Trade in Land," points out that it is not primogeniture so much as the laws which enable the owners to tie up the land for so many years by deeds and wills which cause the vast accumulation of land in the hands of a few persons. Intelligent land reformers have no desire, as their opponents are perpetually saying, of wishing to compel men to distribute their land, or to break up their estates. What they desire is, that the law should not interfere to prevent the breaking up of an estate when poverty or bad management would otherwise bring it into the market. They object to the law creating a monopoly in land. The effect of this monopoly is that one-half of the whole of Ireland—*i.e.*, one half of 20,159,678 acres—is owned by only 744 persons, and that two-thirds of this vast extent of land is owned by only 1,942 persons. This to a disinterested on-looker is an incredibly hazardous and quite irrational arrangement. A great part of these Irish landowners do not live in Ireland, but in London or on English estates, or in foreign capitals. Their rents are collected by agents in Ireland, and are sent to England or abroad to be spent among strangers and to enrich them, instead of being spent among their own tenants, farmers, schools, charities, and tradespeople. This absenteeism deprives the community generally of the only compensation which renders the system of land laws which produces these great estates excusable, viz., the presence and the active influence of respectable resident landlords. Yet, writes Mr. Kaye, we English are surprised and indignant that, when we and our laws have produced this state of things in Ireland—namely, an absentee class of landowners in a country two-thirds of whose 29,159,678 acres are held by only 1,942 persons—the Irish people should be discontented, and some of them disaffected. Of course if sentiment did not enter into these questions, discontent would take the very sensible form of emigration to countries where land can be had in unlimited quantities and the climate would not be eternally at war with the cultivator. In the States, in Canada, and Australia land can be had in fee simple almost for the asking; still the "attraction of cohesion" keeps hundreds of thousands of farmers in Ireland, where they never have been well off, and are not very likely to be at any time; and we see the social and political confusion which is the result. But it is indisputable that the agrarian system in Ireland is in itself peculiar and unsatisfactory, and it might be amended without trenching in the least either on sound general principles, or on those vested interests which it is the first care of statesmen to respect, and to compensate in times of change.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 21.

THE European concert has now finally disappeared in the withdrawal, by M. St. Hilaire, of the arbitration scheme which, it was hoped by some sanguine persons, might lead to a settlement of the Greek-frontier question. The plan was never brought formally before the Greek Government. It was submitted verbally to the Porte, and was, after due deliberation, rejected firmly but courteously by Assim Pasha, on the ground that it might pledge the Porte to greater concessions than it would be prepared to make. At the same time, a counter-proposal was made at Constantinople, to the effect that a second conference should be held in that city, at which the ambassadors of the six signatory Powers should confer with plenipotentiaries appointed by the Porte for the settlement of the boundary line. It is not proposed that Greece should be represented at this conference. This plan being now the only one left, has been rather acquiesced in than accepted by the Powers, with the exception, as is reported to-day, of Russia, which object to the cancelling of the Berlin Conference that would be implied in this supplementary meeting. To the other Powers any proposal that would release them from the embarrassing obligations of that unfortunate attempt at settling the Eastern question would be, and indeed is, most welcome. The concert of Europe, never very cordial or very much in earnest, may now be reckoned among the things that have been; and it is worthy of notice that as France was the means of initiating this concerted movement, it is the act of a French Minister to which its *coup de grace* may be ascribed.

It appears that on the 24th of December last the French Foreign Secretary, M. St. Hilaire, addressed a circular Note to the two disputants, Turkey and Greece, with the object of creating in those Governments a disposition to accord a favourable reception to his proposal of arbitration between them. M. St. Hilaire is not a professed diplomatist, and it is not easy to see what particular qualifications marked him out for the office of Foreign Secretary of the Republic. His circular was like more the statement of a special pleader, or the appeal of a political partisan, than the calm, cautious delivery of one negotiating a difficult point between two nations so situated as Turkey and Greece. He dwelt with much earnestness on the danger to Europe which their quarrel would cause, warning Greece especially, as the most aggressive, that if she committed a breach of the peace, she would be infallibly deserted by the Powers, and left to fight an unequal strife by herself; and concluded by declaring his conviction that if war broke out it could not be localized, but would inevitably involve, sooner or later, the larger Powers, and kindle a conflagration throughout all Europe. The effect of this may be understood with a very little reflection. Turkey and Greece would have been long ago at each other's throatss but for some prudential considerations which restrained them. The Turks were apprehensive that if war broke out, the Powers would interfere to embarrass their military operations, and rob them of the rewards of victory. The Greeks were afraid that if they went to war, they might not be supported by the Powers, and left to cope single-handed with an enemy the weight of whose arm they knew already. Of course these reasonings were incompatible, and contradictory of one another; but they served the purpose of affording some ground upon which moderate counsels might be based at Constantinople and at Athens. M. St. Hilaire contrived with perverted ingenuity to dispel both sets of apprehensions by one and the same missive. The more earnestly he impressed upon the Greeks that they would certainly be left alone in the contest, the more assurance did he afford to the Turks that their fears were groundless, and that there would be no interference with the easy victory which they promised themselves; while his impressive warning that an outbreak of war in Macedonia would involve the Great Powers in the quarrel gave the Greeks precisely the assurance which they wanted. If it was so certain that the Great Powers would be involved in war, some must be on one side and some on the other, and it would hardly fail that Greece would find some allies among them.

The alternative proposal of the Porte, that a conference should be held at Constantinople, has been responded to by the French Ambassador making the request that the Turkish Minister would previously make known what is absolutely the utmost concession that the Ottoman Government can consent to. The Porte, desirous of continuing *pour parlers*, was on the point of stating what was her last word, when Russia cautioned her late antagonist and present *protégé* against taking the step. On Wednesday last, it appears, the Russian representative at Stamboul was instructed to tell the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the chance of a pacific solution would be seriously compromised if Turkey were to determine by herself what ought to be the result of joint discussion. If Turkey made a final offer, the mere rejection of it by the Powers, or by Greece, might bring on war. Turkey, it was suggested, should merely repeat her willingness to go beyond the concessions laid down in the Note of October 3, and leave details to be settled by negotiation or some other diplomatic method. Advice so carefully adapted to the peculiar temperament of the Turks was, of course, readily taken, and it is only too probable that the situation has been rendered even more strained by counsels of such a nature coming from such a quarter. It appears that now at last M. Bismarck, who has been up to the present time hopeful of a pacific conclusion to these protracted negotiations, is much less sanguine in his expectations. He begins to see that matters are reaching a point when sense and reason yield to passion. The war party at Constantinople has been much encouraged by the tone of M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire's circular, and little, if any, hope is entertained there of an amicable solution of the difficulty.

At Athens the feeling is even less disposed to peace. When the Hellenic Chamber dispersed, there seemed some reason for thinking that the position of M. Coumoundouros was not so assured as might have been supposed from the circumstances that attended his advent to office. His original majority of fifty has dwindled to nearly *nil*, and it was thought that on a trial of strength the majority would be found to be even the other way. Such a trial of strength was attempted on the occasion of the introduction of the last of the Loan Bills; but the attempt only proved that the delegates were prepared to support him resolutely. And upon this M. Tricoupis deemed it expedient to make a demonstration of his own patriotic sentiments, by publishing a manifesto of a very martial character. The political situation at Athens therefore, resolves itself into a warlike ministry, and a warlike opposition, with no rallying point whatever for any peaceable and moderate opinions that may exist. It is needless to say that in such a state of things there is no check interposed to the popular enthusiasm for war. Nothing else is heard of, nothing else has a chance of being listened to. From the King downwards there is but one reply to appeals, remonstrances, warnings—"it is too late; we cannot now go back if we would." If war should ensue, the blame must rest upon the Powers of Europe which encouraged a brave people to satisfy their national ambition. If all preparations for war were to be brought to a sudden stop on the instant, Greece would be little short of ruined. The expenses she has incurred are so enormous for a small young State to bear that they would hang like a mill-stone round her neck for generations to come. While the decision of the arbitration scheme was in progress the only anxiety in the minds of the people was lest it should prove successful; and when the news of its rejection by the Porte was published, a load was taken off every heart, and there was rejoicing, as if a victory had been won.

When people are in such a frame of mind as this they drift insensibly nearer and nearer to the object of their desires. The mere preparations for war stimulate the appetite for it. And the Greek troops are every day becoming better fitted for the service for which all are eager. These soldiers are not of inferior material; they are for the most part mountaineers, shepherds, and herdsmen, of hardy and vigorous habits, who only need training in the essential rudiments of military life to become excellent troops. Nor are they so poorly armed and provided as was represented a few weeks back. Travellers who have visited their camps give a favourable account of the equipment, of the men as well as their physique. But they will have a grim adversary to oppose if the Porte is able to bring into the fie'd all the troops that are ready for service. There are available for the war 280,000 Turkish soldiers of all arms, seasoned men for the most part, but in want of most things that modern armies deem necessaries. But experience has shown again and again that Turkish soldiers can fight without pay, without clothes, without food, without ammunition almost, and prove formidable antagonists. They are now being moved up to the threatened seat of war by small detachments of a few battalions at a time. Baker Pasha and the other English officers of the gendarmerie that never was organized have been informed that their contract of engagement has been renewed. Hussein Husni Pasha has been superseded at the Seraskierate by Osman Ghazi; and Hassan Pasha, with Hobart Pasha in close attendance, has been appointed to the Admiralty. The Kurdish Sheikh Sayid has offered the Sultan 5,000 cavalry. All would look hopeful for the Ottoman cause were it not for the ominous rumours that come from all sides, from Asia as well as from Europe, that the commencement of war will be the signal for a general casting off of allegiance to the Sultan and a collapse of the Seljuk power. The situation is full of the deepest and most intense interest. The board is now almost cleared, and the pieces arranged for one of the great events which mark the critical epochs of the world's history.

THE WADHWAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, FEB. 12.

MY last letter having been written immediately after the opening of the show, I was, of course, not able to chronicle all the leading points of the exhibition and its attendant festivities. The success of the affair became more apparent each day, and the judges appointed to gauge the merits of the horses and stock are loud in their praises of the quality of the exhibits. The visitors to the show could pass a very pleasant hour in the contemplation of this live-stock. There could be no mistake as to the character of the meeting, and assurance in the matter was made doubly sure by the mottoes to be seen in the show-ground, one of which was "speed the plough," words which appear to have greatly exercised the mental capabilities of a contemporary's correspondent, who makes the surprising confession that he has been "straining his inventive faculties to discover the meaning." Surely the motto is a very appropriate one, and I should not have been in the least astonished if, in my rambles through the spacious show-ground, I had fallen across old Tusser's lines—

"Good luck to the hoof and the horn.
Good luck to the flock and the fleece.
Good luck to the growers of corn.
With the blessings of plenty and peace!"

But independently of such mottoes, there could be no doubt that the show pertained almost wholly to the breeding of animals and the tillage of the ground. How could one think of anything but agriculture in the presence of the solemn but not very amiable-looking buffaloes, the mild cows with their interesting calves, and the stately oxen with that placid bearing which, perhaps, denotes high breeding? Then Wadhwan being the cradle, as it were, of the renowned Kathiawar horses, there was naturally a great gathering of these animals, many of which were very handsome. These horses hardly meet with the appreciation they deserve. They make excellent chargers, possess great powers of endurance, and have capital constitutions. Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, who was directed by Government to report upon the horses at this show, will no doubt speak of them in very favourable terms, and it is to be hoped that his report will give an impetus to the breeding of horses in the State. The ploughing for prizes took place on Saturday morning, and it gave a fair idea of the capacities of the ordinary native implements. In one or two instances, however, the ground was merely scratched, and it would seem as if the natives generally do not understand the advantages of deep ploughing, and that they frequently fail to make the best of their home-made ploughs. English ploughs, of which two or three were shown, are not likely to become very popular just yet on account of the difficulty which must be experienced in mending them, if they happen to be in any way injured. At present it is undoubtedly the best plan to encourage good work with native ploughs, rather than introduce English implements. The emulation excited by such shows as these must have the effect of improving the culture of the ground and the breeding of horses and cattle. It might be fancied that the natives look on exhibitions like the one held in Wadhwan as being merely an English "hobby," in no way affecting their welfare; but the circumstances relating to the show are quite sufficient to dispel any such illusion. Thousands of natives, from the raja to the ryot, thronged the grounds, and displayed an intelligent interest in all the surroundings.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana obtained the first prize for Arab stallions, and the first prize for Kathi stallions was taken by the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar. The Thakore Saheb of Laila won the first prize for Kathi mares, whilst the Gondal Durbar carried away the blue ribbon for geldings. Mr. Wynne took the first and Mr. Duxbury the second prize for horses of any other breed than Arab or Kathi. The Bhownagar, Dhrangadra, and Palitana Durbars exhibited some splendid cattle, and took several first prizes. Bhownagar and Wadhwan came out strong in oxen. The best camel for riding was shown by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. The principal prize-takers in the poultry class were Mr. R. Beadle, the Palitana, Limri, Chura, and Vithalgad Durbars, and Major Nutt. In the cotton class Mr. T. R. Fernandes took the first prize for seeds. Special prizes offered for manures were won by the Wadhwan and Bhownagar Durbars. In the dog class the chief winners were the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Captain Humfrey, Mr. R. Beadle, and Mr. F. Wynne.

When the prizes were distributed on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Richey, C. S. I., Collector of Ahmedabad, the large marquée in which the ceremony took place was literally crowded, and the prize-takers appeared to feel a very laudable pride in carrying off their rewards. Major Nutt, on this occasion, delivered a very interesting speech. He said:—

Your Highness, chiefs, ladies, and gentlemen.—You will, I think, admit that this auspicious occasion should not be allowed to pass without a few words being said in connection with agricultural progress in this province. This is now the third time on which an agricultural meeting and cattle fair has been held in Wadhwan Civil Station, the first having, as many here may remember, taken place in 1872; then again in 1873; and now the show of to-day. The marked difference for the better between this show and those of 1872 and 1873 is most encouraging to all who have the welfare of this country at heart. On the first occasion a limited number of chiefs only contributed, and the interest of curiosity was principally aroused; whereas to-day every chief in the Jhalawar Prant is present, and the interest taken in the proceedings is not so much of curiosity as of keen intelligence. We all have to thank you, Mr. Richey, for having managed, amidst your numerous and important duties, to spare time to visit this show, and so add the weight of your approval to what has been undertaken. We have to thank your Highness and rajas present not only for having come yourselves, but for having allowed so many of your officials and subjects interested in the great agricultural cause to attend. Government will doubtless receive this information with satisfaction. These meetings are, as you all know, in their infancy in this part of the world, and it will probably take years to make them as useful to the public as they should be, and indeed as they are in other places where they have been long established. My most earnest hope in continuing to bring their importance to your notice is, that ere long we may be able to discard the word "show" from our prospectus altogether, and render these gatherings simple agricultural meetings and cattle fairs, where young stock and produce may be bought and sold in plenty, and where an interesting exchange of ideas and opinions on all subjects in any way connected with agriculture may take place between neighbours and friends who are all more or less desirous of seeing closer attention bestowed on the breeding of good horses and cattle, and in the cultivation of the land in the most intelligent and practical manner. Meetings of this kind are eminently calculated to foster feelings of personal friendship in those assembled. And it certainly is a most refreshing and exhilarating sight to witness so many influential men taking part in these proceedings with so much zest. It augurs well for the future of the Jhalawar Prant. This show speaks for itself, and it is only necessary to add that if the spirit of honourable emulation has been additionally stirred thereby, we have good reason to believe that the principal object of the meeting has been attained. The reports of the judges, who have carefully examined the live-stock and produce exhibited in the several classes, are on the table, and can be read by all. They disclose full entries and a high order of merit in each class, with the exception of the poor long-suffering asses, which I had the honour of judging. Thanks to the hearty co-operation of all concerned, the work which had to be performed by the committee has been a labour of love. The chiefs of the Jhalawar Prant, headed by my noble friend Sir Mansinghji, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, have one and all come to the front with alacrity. Other chiefs in Kathiawar have also helped right well. I would mention the names of His Highness Takhtsingji, Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, and the chiefs of Morvi, Palitana, Gondal, Jhasdan. Then, again, we have to thank Government for kindly lending the services of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lamb. His professional opinion on the animals he has inspected will doubtless prove of value to breeders, and will be duly communicated to them. We certainly have to thank the Political Agent for acting as patron of the show, and the Railway Companies, viz., the B. B. and C. I. and the Bhownagur-Gondal, for having acted so liberally as regards transport of live-stock and produce. And now that the list of those to be thanked is concluded—and let me remind you that these meetings can only be got up and carried successfully through by all uniting as one man—I will ask our kind friend Mr. Richey to be good enough to distribute the prizes.

On Saturday evening H. H. the Raja of Dhrangadra gave a dinner to the European visitors. After dinner H. H. entered the marquée, and sat at the head of the table. Major Nutt, the Assistant Political Agent, proposed the Raja's health in a few well-chosen words, paying His Highness a well-deserved compliment in regard to his broad and enlightened views, and thanking him and other Kathiawar chiefs for the deep interest they had taken in the show and the substantial help they had rendered in making it successful. The toast was received with much applause. His Highness, in reply, thanked Major Nutt for the kind manner in which he had proposed the toast.

Mr. Richey, C. S. I., as one of the guests, thanked the Raja for his hospitality, and spoke in terms of the highest praise of Major and Mrs. Nutt, who had been unremitting in their endeavours to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the European visitors to the show.

The guests afterwards witnessed some astonishing performances by a native athlete, who dressed himself in a number of keen-edged swords, and tumbled around in the most alarming manner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a paragraph stating that Lieutenant General Hardinge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

The further reinforcements which are to be sent out to Sir George Colley will consist of the 11th and 14th Hussars and one thousand drafts of different regiments. The steamer Hankow will proceed from Durban to Bombay, in order to fetch a portion of the 14th Hussars.

THE BASUTO WAR.

Latest Cape advices state that the one week's armistice requested by Letsea, the Basuto chief, has been granted.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

A large meeting was held yesterday in Hyde Park, when copies of the Irish Coercion Bill were burnt.

DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 13.

Advices have been received here that disturbances have broken out in Crete.

Mr. Goschen has arrived in Constantinople, and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador to the Porte, is now on his way here.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall left Suez on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 8 p. m., outward bound for Bombay.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera		4⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		82¼
4½ do.		89⅝
3 do.	Consols for account	98⅜
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver		51 11-16

Arrival—Inchcletha.

Departures—Knight Templar and Prior.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 14, 7-30 A. M.

French mail-steamer Saghalien, from Suez, arrived.

COLOMBO, FEB. 14, 8-35 A. M.

H. M. S. Dragon sailed for Bombay yesterday.

GALLE, FEB. 14, 8-30 A. M.

French mail-steamer Peiho, from China, arrived.

THE Khandalla Sanitarium is to be open from the 1st March to the 1st of June next for the reception of troops of the Poona and Bombay garrisons requiring change of air.

THE 14th Hussars, stationed at Bangalore, have been placed under orders to proceed to Natal, and will embark as soon as tonnage is provided for their conveyance to Durban.

IT is reported in Calcutta that the Budget Statement will be issued before the day originally fixed, the 14th of March. Every effort will, it is said, be made to get it out on the 8th of March.

IT will be seen from the Volunteer Regimental Orders, published elsewhere, that the next Commanding Officer's parade will be held on Friday instead of Saturday evening, Saturday being a race day.

THE Lahore paper understands that the investigation into the charges against Mahomed Hyat Khan will commence at Peshawar in the course of a day or two.

SURGEON MAJOR RIDDELL, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Bolarum, proceeds on furlough to Europe. Surgeon James, recently appointed to the Infantry H. C., will officiate *pro tem*.

THE members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha have addressed a memoral to the Viceroy, in which they earnestly hope, now that peace has been restored on the frontiers, and the country is blessed with renewed prospects of good harvest and general tranquillity, His Excellency's Government will take steps to re-assert the authority of the law on its old foundations, and restore the liberty of the press, which is one of the most efficient, if not the only, guarantee for good government in this country."

IN a farewell memorandum to the Madras army Sir Neville Chamberlain wrote the other day:—Native regiments urgently require to have with them a sufficiency of British officers; and it is indispensable that their promotion be regimental and be based upon efficiency. Further, the custom which has, in effect, set aside one body of officers for regimental duty and another for the staff tends to lower the discharge of regimental duty, and is otherwise injurious to the army.

THE young Maharaja of Burdwan is about to pay a visit to England, leaving Bombay by the steamer of the 27th instant or the first steamer in March. He will be accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Miller. The *Englishman* hears that the Dowager Maharani and some of the old advisers of the Raj are strongly opposed to the journey, considering the Maharaja too young and inexperienced at present to be likely to derive any benefit from the visit.

THE Lucknow *Liberty* regrets to announce the death of Nawab Sir Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, K. C. S. I., one of the Royal Princes of the late house of Oudh Kings. "He breathed his last at Bombay, where he had gone to take ship for a pilgrimage to Karbala. His demise was as sudden as it was melancholy."

THE latest official crop and weather report for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, dated the 9th instant, states:—No rain during the week; clouds still hanging about; weather decidedly warmer. The want of rain is being felt severely in unirrigated tracts, where the crops are withering from want of water. There are good prospects on irrigated land. The general health is good. Prices continue stationary; supplies plentiful.

A CALCUTTA paper states that Mr. W. E. D. Forsyth, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Legislative Department, has, on account of ill-health, been compelled to take leave, and will proceed to England shortly. During his absence Mr. E. H. Reilly, Clerk to the Crown, will officiate for him. The Bengal Council will very shortly assemble for the discussion of numerous measures—the most important of which is the Bill for the amendment of the Rent Law in Bengal.

WHILE approving of the principle by which H. E. the Chancellor of the Bombay University confessed to being guided in the nomination of Fellows, the *Rast Goftar* is not quite satisfied that the selections recently made by Sir James Fergusson embrace none but the names of such gentlemen as have rendered notable service to the cause of education. There is much in the *Bombay Gazette's* article on the subject with which the *Rast Goftar* agrees, and it is persuaded that not until the appointment of nominees of certain persons and irresponsible officers who are at present relied upon to furnish names are subjected to due enquiry regarding their fitness for the distinction can the principle enunciated by Sir James be well acted on.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that on the death of Nur Verdi Khan, Khan of Merv, he was succeeded by Baba Khan, the son of his predecessor. This, however, is only a temporary arrangement while Mahtum Kuli Khan, the son of Nur Verdi Khan, is directing military operations against the Russian troops under General Skobeleff. General Kaufmann is still at Samarcand, but has paid several visits to Bokhara. He is said to be endeavouring, with the aid of the Khan of Bokhara, to bring over to the Russian cause the four principal Tekke chiefs, who have lived at Bokhara for the last ten years. With their assistance not only the taking of Merv, but the submission of all the Tekke tribes to the Russians might be assured.

ON the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Deparment, and Officiating Director of State Railways, North Eastern System, the Government of Bengal has accepted the tender of Messrs. Burn and Co. for a contract for the construction of the Mozaffarpur-Bettia extension of the Tirhut State Railway, a distance of over 77 miles. The works on this new line will be commenced at the beginning of the ensuing financial year, *i. e.*, on the 1st April. The Durbhanga-Pipra Ghat extension, about 24 miles, has been given to another contractor.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—Passengers for Madras per Pekin, on her last voyage from Southampton, will regret to hear that Mr. H. D. Pender, who travelled with them as far as Malta, died on the 13th instant at Foot's Cray Place, Kent, of typhoid fever contracted at Rome. He accompanied his father, Mr. John Pender, M. P., and another member of Parliament, in the John Pender telegraph steamer from Malta to Constantinople, and fell ill when returning home. Rome is less unhealthy than Naples, which we regard as the most dangerous place that anybody fresh from the tropics can linger at. The drainage of Rome is very defective, and the climate is never free from danger to foreigners.

THE following are amongst the suggestions submitted to the gentlemen of Lucknow by Captain Jamieson for the formation of a Volunteer Cavalry Corps. The establishment required to commence with would be:—1 commandant, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 trumpeter, 20 volunteer lancers. For the first year it would be necessary to perform 20 drills; subsequently 9 drills annually would suffice for the certificate of efficiency and for the capitation grant from Government. Those gentlemen who may already have served in a volunteer cavalry corps and are in possession of their certificates of efficiency would be exempted from attendance at recruits' drill. Both officers and volunteers would be required to supply themselves with their uniforms and horses. The pattern of the former would be settled in committee. The horses should average 14-2 in height. For a corps of the proposed strength an annual grant of Rs. 300 would be received from Government; this would be employed in paying for the services of an instructor-sergeant from a cavalry regiment, and in defraying such other expenses as the Commandant, Major Hartwell, might deem necessary. Major Hartwell has recently made arrangements with a firm in England for the supply of a large quantity of cloth, which cloth could be used in making up the lancer uniforms; local labour would be utilised, and the accoutrements, helmets, and plated mounting could be turned out very reasonably either at Cawnpore, or from the Government workshops at Allahabad. The arms—a sword and lance—would be supplied by Government; in addition to these, a revolver ought to be carried. A very excellent and soldier-like equipment, it is suggested, would be:—Khaki blouse, cummerbund, and Sam Browne belts; terai-hats, long boots, and breeches; lance or hog-spear, revolver, and sword; plain hunting-saddle and double bridle.

THE officers and troops at Kandahar, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, have been considerably demoralised by the prospect of being quartered in the Pishin valley after their abandonment of Kandahar. Our contemporary does not wonder at this. "The 'fertile' Pishin is a huge imposture; for any comfort, or even bearable conditions of existence, which the troops are likely to find there, they might just as well be quartered in the middle of the Sahara. It would seem as if the Home Government were becoming nervous as to the consequences of a complete evacuation; hence perhaps the vague rumours as to a proposal for leaving only Kandahar itself and the district in charge of a native ruler, while our troops retire to some post, as yet undefined, whence, we are to suppose, they may await the course of events. That post, as everybody east of Suez must know by this time, is not to be found anywhere in Pishin."

A MADRAS paper describes an Afghan army helmet, sent from Kandahar by an officer of the Madras Cavalry. It is of brass, with white metal mountings, of the same pattern as the helmet of our own dragoons, and appears to have belonged to the artillery, by the device of two guns upon the shield in front, which have apparently been copied exactly from the device on the accoutrements of our own artillery. Above the guns is the Persian date "San-i 1290," and below are the words "Karkhana-i-Kabul," or Kabul manufactory, the word "Ameer," and the date repeated. Inside the rim of the helmet is engraved the Persian letter "L" and the number 44, probably the troop number of the wearer. The shield, or plate, is surrounded by a laurel wreath, and a similar wreath runs round the base of the helmet and over the crown. There are also three lion's heads on it; one above the plate, and the others for fastening the chin-strap, at the sides. The helmet is finished with a plume of red horse-hair. It was probably made in Kabul in the year 1290 A. H., eight years ago, from an English or a Russian pattern.

A NUMBER of valuable letters, written by George Eliot at the age of twenty, have, the *World* states, just been brought to light in Sheffield. They are in the possession of a grandson of "Dinah Bede," now resident in that town, and were written to Mrs. Elizabeth Evans and Mr. Samuel Evans, aunt and uncle of the great novelist, and the "Dinah Morris" and "Seth Bede" of her most famous novel, *Adam Bede*. They are signed "Mary Ann Evans;" are dated from Griff and Foleshill, near Coventry, where she lived with her father, Robert Evans, the "Adam Bede" of the story, during the years 1839 to 1841; and are addressed to "Mr. S. Evans, the Millhouses, Wirksworth." The epistolary style of these compositions reveals George Eliot's then budding powers. They are pervaded by deep religious sentiments, and betray a keen anxiety about her spiritual condition. If George Eliot's biography be ever written (and surely some one will undertake the task), these letters will be invaluable in giving us an insight into her early life and mode of thought. Mary Evans, the daughter of "Dinah Bede," and own cousin to George Eliot, is still living in Sheffield; but is only known now under her married name. She remembers perfectly well the visits of Miss Evans to her mother at Wirksworth in 1837, and states that her cousin was in the habit of taking notes of the conversations that passed between them. She is herself certain of the identity of the three leading characters in the book with the persons already named. In her possession there is a photograph, taken from an oil portrait, of the celebrated preacheress. She also cherishes the Quaker bonnet, spun-silk shawl, and white-net cap that belonged to Elizabeth Evans, her mother, who was "known to the world," as the table in the Wirksworth Wesleyan chapel records, as "Dinah Bede."

AT Niederad, near Frankfort-on-Maine, a fatal duel recently took place between Herr von Frankenberg-Proschlitz, Master of the Ceremonies to the German Emperor, and Baron von Froehlich, one of his Majesty's Court Chamberlains. The conditions of the encounter, as arranged by the seconds, were that the combatants were to be paraded at fifteen paces and, at a given word, fire together, using smooth-bored pistols without sights or hair triggers. At the word, both gentlemen pulled, but Baron Froehlich's pistol missed fire, while he himself, shot through the neck, fell, and almost immediately expired. Herr von Frankenberg returned to Frankfort, where he forthwith waited upon the police authorities to place himself at their disposal. The quarrel that led to this mortal combat arose from a family difference, in which Baron Froehlich, conceiving himself to have been grievously wronged by Frau von Frankenberg, held her husband responsible for her conduct, and insisted upon a meeting, although Von Frankenberg did everything in his power, consistent with honour, to avoid the encounter. Baron Froehlich had obtained a divorce from his wife some eleven months ago, and the Tribunal had accorded him the custody of the only child born of his unluckly union, a girl of thirteen. Upon his ex-consort's entreaty, however, he had renounced his paternal rights in her favour, with the solitary proviso that his daughter should be permitted to visit him thrice in every year during her minority. Within a fortnight of her divorce the Baroness married Herr von Frankenberg, a school friend of Baron Froehlich, and subsequently failed to fulfil her engagement with respect to her daughter. Her bad faith was the cause of a duel, in which one of her husbands, the father of her child, fell by the hand of the other.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE-SHOOTING.

WE hear that Saturday morning next has been fixed for the first attempt of our local marksmen in the "Calcutta Volunteers' Annual All-comers' contest, open to all India," the particulars of which were advertised some time since. The distances to be fired at are 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each; Wimbledon targets and scoring; two sighting shots per distance, on payment of eight annas each. The entrance fee is high (Rs. 5), but the prizes are high in proportion, aggregating Rs. 1,000, with a first prize of Rs. 500, a second of Rs. 200, and a third of Rs. 100. The total number of prizes is twenty. The match is open for competition from now till the 28th instant, and three entries are allowed on payment of the entrance fee each time. There should be some good shooting done in Bombay. One or two "dark horses" have been showing fine form lately. Corporal Eyres, D. Company, practising the other day under the conditions of this Calcutta All Comers' match, made 94 out of the possible 100, a score which, obtained in the competition, would be about good enough for first prize. It should be mentioned that there must be five *bonâ fide* competitors shooting in the match at any one time.

There are some other important matches to be shot off before the 28th inst.:—The N. I. R. A. Volunteer Inter-Company match, 200, 500, and 600 yards, in which any number of men in a company can shoot, and the best seven totals will be selected; and the N. I. R. A. Volunteers' Contest, with the same conditions as the Simla match which closed on the 1st instant.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING Rs. 1,000 IN VALUE.

TO BE SHOT FROM 14TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

For full particulars, *vide Bombay Gazette* of 11th January, 1881.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·930
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	61·7
Relative humidity of Air	·664
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·7
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NE, NNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	278.

*From midnight to midnight.

"THE COTTAR'S SATURDAY NIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your local contemporary takes you to task for announcing that there would be prayer before the usual Bombay Hunt, and he, no doubt, thinks that he has you "on the hip" by comparing the reading in the "Cottar's Saturday Night" with the reading of prayers at a Government House public breakfast. "Comparisons are odorous" indeed! Only think of the mixed—very much mixed—feelings that attract the crowd to a Governor's breakfast, and the really devout man—the Cottar, we'll say—must regard such an occasion as one on which a formal and set performance of devotional exercises would be more honoured in the breach than the observance. It shocks one's common-sense to see the *family* reading and holy breathings of the Cottar put into comparison with the self-seeking and tuft-hunting group of people who throng the tables of a Governor's public breakfast. I am sure I could be more devout at prayers with the Hunt.

GHOST OF BURNS.

*** We publish the foregoing as it stands, though, like a certain contemporary, the writer is mistaken in supposing that the communication from our first correspondent, to which we gave insertion in a brief form, had any reference whatever to either Government House breakfasts or the "Cottar's Saturday Night." If "the Ghost of Burns," or that of the Editor of the religious paper in question, ever took part in the joyous meetings of the Bombay Hunt, the blest spirits would know perfectly well that the reference was to a purely "domestic" affair, and had no connection whatever with Parell usages. And we must, while in the protesting mood enter a *caveat* against the description of those who assist at Gubernatorial breakfasts as either self-seekers or tuft-hunters. People who go out to Government House on these occasions generally go in order to see the Chief of the Government on matters of business and interchange views; to speak of them as tufthunters is absurd. —ED. *B. G.*

PRIVILEGES OF LEADER-WRITERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Convocation day (Feb. 1) I happened to be reading Sir R. Temple's new book on "India in 1880," and was consequently much interested in the leading-article which appeared that day in your contemporary, purporting to be a review of our late Governor's Convocation speeches and scientific proclivities; but I was shocked to find that the writer of the article could so *distort* Sir Richard's opinions as to make him appear to have said that the passed students of the College of Science, the licentiates of civil engineering, "have failed as a *body* when tried by the hard and critical labours incidental to the construction of public works."

Now, Sir, I will ask you to publish below what Sir R. Temple really says concerning engineering education and native engineers, as a reply to the writer of your contemporary's Convocation leader, which has not unnaturally excited the indignation of a passed

Feb. 10. L. C. E.

"INDIA IN 1880," p. p. 151-2.

(SIR R. TEMPLE.)

"In civil engineering also the State education has met with considerable success. The extension of public works throughout the Empire has created a large demand for native civil engineers, and also for engineering assistants and overseers. There are colleges and schools for civil engineering in every division of the Empire. Among these is included the college at Rurki on the Ganges, named after its founder and promoter, the Thomason College of Civil Engineering. The college of Poona, besides teaching all that relates to civil engineering, affords instruction in other scientific branches, and is fast becoming a college of science for Western India. These colleges afford excellent instruction for both the superior and the subordinate grades of the profession. Extensive workshops are attached to them, in order that the instruction may be practical. For the same reason the pupils undergo much professional exercise in the field. The natives prove to be competent surveyors and very good draughtsmen; in some of the higher branches of the Survey Department they have acquired distinction. That they will be most useful as assistants to European engineers is already manifest. Some of them have become civil engineers in the best sense of the term. Others, again, have failed when tried by the hard and critical labours incidental to the construction of public works. It would be premature to state the extent to which natives will in the future be employed for the severer duties relating to these operations. They will certainly fill a place which, if not the highest or the most difficult, will be replete with opportunities of usefulness."

THE IRISH LAND CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is the use of "N. B., junior," and those of his kind, putting their backs against the wall and their fingers into their ears, and shouting about the dismemberment of the Empire? The Irish *have* a grievance, but no one will listen to this. Oh, no, the Irish are "savages;" and what can you say when men like Dr. Traill, F. T. C., Dublin, gives out his ideas in public speeches, "that the proper course to pursue towards any Irish town or village is to fire on it in the same way that the five African villages were fired on near to which a British sailor was killed. They were fired upon and destroyed by a man-of-war, the innocent suffering with the guilty." Dr. Traill would give the Irish peasantry a slower but not less certain punishment—exclude them from the benefit of all legislation; to evict straight ahead (without any compensation for disturbance) as Mr. Adair did at Derryveagh; and the whole power of the nation should be at the landlord's back to enable him to root out, stem and branch, a class that is not fit to live in a civilised community, and who would be on a par with African savages.

Mr. Adair, who excites Dr. Traill's admiration, got a military and police force to level the dwellings to the ground of some hundreds of his tenants, who were certainly more sinned against than sinning. It is the practice of the landlord class, as it was with slave owners, not only to tyrannise over their victims, but to allege that they are utter savages. "The Irish complain that they are unfairly taxed, that the agreement made at the Union has been broken, that useful public works are hindered by the expense of carrying the necessary Bills through the Imperial Parliament, and the press of business therein makes it impossible for Irish affairs to receive proper consideration, and they are deliberately postponed to English interest." Let us take up some of these grievances at least. Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C. and M. P., writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the rent of fifteen farms on the Landsdowne estate, which is £255; Griffith's valuation being £156, the advance on said valuation is about 65 per cent. The rent was reduced to the said valuation in 1850. Twenty-five years ago it was raised 3s. 6d. in the £, and it has again been increased twice each time by 3s. in the £. One tenant had drained twenty-six acres of poor barren land, and brought it into cultivation, and his rent was raised from £36 to £55. The landlord was liable to pay half the poor rates; to cover this liability and *pay his agent for collecting the rent* an advance of fifteen per cent. was made on the rent. Landlords get loans from the State at £3-8-6 per cent., which pays both principal and interest in thirty-five years, for which Lord Landsdowne's tenants are charged *five* per cent.; and they are told that this must be paid, in addition to the rent, "as long as water runs." Landlords, who exercise their rights with a rod of iron and neglect their duties with a face of brass, still talk of "freedom of contract." The mandate of the agent goes forth, and the poor tenant must pay a rent on his own outlay in "drainage, fencing, and clearing the land from rocks and stones." And now hear what the Devon Commission *(all landlords)* say—they give clear proof that any improvements by the landlord are altogether exceptional. Here are their own words:—"It is admitted on all hands that, according to the general practice in Ireland, the landlord builds neither a dwelling-house nor farm-steading, nor puts fences, gates, &c., into good order before he lets to a tenant. The cases in which the landlord does any of these things are the exception."

Again, Sir Joseph M'Kenna has stated that Ireland pays far more than her share towards the Imperial revenue, taking income-tax as the standard. This, if true, is a direct violation of the terms of the Act of the Union.

Then, again, look at the immense expense and difficulty of getting private Bills through Parliament, which hinders many useful public works, and doubles the cost of those which it does not hinder. Englishmen, we are told, fume over the difficulty of pushing through a private Act; but the expense is much greater to Irish promoters, who, besides paying the usual enormous fees to English lawyers and officials, have to bring their witnesses from a greater distance, and to go backwards and forwards during times of tedious delay, at a loss of time, and with profit to no one but the London and North-Western Railway. The writer from whom I quote goes on to say that half the expense of the Newry Water-works was the cost of obtaining a private Act. This is a loss to the country and a just ground of complaint. Another writer tells us that after the downfall of the Stuart dynasty Irish industry was deliberately destroyed by Britain. A Navigation Act ended Irish shipping; the Woollen Act killed her manufactures.

Then we are told by those who have studied the matter that cheap and easy transfer of land would be a vast boon to Great Britain, as well as to Ireland. Taking 21 Irish farms, the cost of transfer is nearly 11 per cent. on the value. If we had fewer landlords and lawyers in Parliament, a rational and safe system of transfer could be introduced.

We are told that "even the Orangemen are protesting strongly against irresponsible and tyrannical landlordism." "Mr. Ancketell, an Ulster landlord, admits that insecurity of tenure and high rents prevail in Ireland." Lord Dufferin stated before the Agricultural Commission "that rack-renting was carried on to a great extent by landlords in the West, and attributed the discontent to that fact." At an immense assemblage in Monaghan, a landlord and Deputy Lieutenant being chairman, it was resolved "That the Ulster tenant-rights custom does not afford sufficient protection to the tenant against capricious evictions and unjust rents."

In conclusion, I must allude to "N. B., junior's" *idea* of the confiscated Irish land. He himself admits that these "forfeited lands were sold or granted away by the Crown." Yes, granted away to court favourites, and what was sold, sold for a mere song. One hundred and eighty years make a great difference, and for this cheap land landlords now have increased the rent to such an extent that tenants simply cannot pay. "Irish soil was tribal property, and if England had protected the interests of the original occupants of the soil, centuries of warfare and oppression would have been avoided." It won't hold water either to say that "Irish landlords are obliged to leave Ireland on account of their amiable tenants." Landlords have not lived in Ireland from time immemorial. And as for those who hold up their hands in horror when agrarian crimes are reported, they may not be aware that the indictable offences committed in London (though the population is much smaller) are double the number committed in all Ireland. "We also find that assaults endangering life in Ireland during the first ten months of the present year contrast favourably with any year since 1874." Notwithstanding all these stern facts and figures, it is as tinkling brass in the ears of those who won't hear. But what say you to the Dublin Municipality sending an address to Parliament on behalf of the Irish? It is all the more noteworthy, as it comes from the most Conservative of Conservative Municipalities.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is the meaning of this trades'-union sort of business in the Municipality? Why so much objection to Mr. Brunton's undertaking the duties of Health Officer for two months *only?* He is certainly better qualified for the post, for the time, than any medical man in Bombay. His experience as acting Health Officer on a previous occasion must make him better fitted for the position this time; and as we have two medical men in the Town Council, who are expected by the public to look after the sanitation of the town, and who, no doubt, have good nasal organs on which they can depend, what more is wanted for two months. Why apply in particular to the Surgeon-General for a medical man?—why not have proposed Dr. Blaney, to make up for the somewhat bad usage he has received? Our Town Council does not show up very well in the way of ferreting out odours, however; for, according to our public prints, the Marine Lines have had to appeal *publicly* for help. Perhaps it would not be considered etiquette to interefere with brother officials; so, I suppose, we must overlook this little lapse of duty on their part. If it comes to the point, we must begin by insisting on the Municipal Commissioner being a Public Works man of practical engineering experience; we might as well have a lawyer as a civil servant as Commissioner, for what do either know of house asessments, water-meters, building acts, water-works, drainage schemes? No doubt Dr. Pinkerton, if he were made Municipal Commissioner, would think it most "judicious, and not in the least unsuitable" to the circumstances. I have no doubt that Mr. Brunton will make as good an acting Health Officer as Dr. Pinkerton would make a permanent Commissioner.

I don't know either one or the other of the people I am writing about further than through the reports of the Town Council meetings; but these are my sentiments.

DUTY.

THROWING RUBBISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Billimoria's complaint should not remain unnoticed. His statements are quite true, and deserve to be properly considered by the authorities concerned. The indiscriminate throwing of rubbish, without any regard whatever to the consequences that it may involve to passers-by, is in fact a universal practice adopted by old women of Parsee families. Their highly objectionable character has caused many a dandy Parsee of the day to knit his brow with anger. Many a time are his fashionable coat, and the rich silk saree of the Parsee girl of the period, completely spoilt by the rude attack of the "dirty Jupiter." The sooner such a practice is put an end to the better. Strict rules should be framed and brought into execution to curb and restrain this nuisance. The police constable rather than regard such conduct as mere fun, should endeavour to save innocent wayfarers from falling victims to the careless negligence of such culprits, and to bring the latter to the door of public punishment.

Feb. 13. DANDY.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

THE pleaders' speeches concluded on the 9th instant, when the judge summed up to the assessors as follows:—

I shall now explain to you the law, as it exists in reference to this case. I do not propose to sum up to you on the facts, for you have had them laid bare before you by the learned State Prosecutor, and by the pleaders for the defence, each from his own point of view. Moreover, you have made copious notes on the case day by day as it was proceeded with, and have also the benefit of the public prints to refer to. Before commencing, however, I wish briefly to refer to the two preliminary objections raised by the defence, and which, as you know, were ruled against them. The first of these objections referred to the bench being occupied by me, on the ground that I could not be without bias, as one of the European residents, whose life was stated to have been in peril. The case had been sent to me for trial, and therefore the propriety or otherwise of my trying it was not for me to decide; but even if it were, it appears to me that the objection would equally apply to you sitting as assessors, and to the vakeels, for if the witnesses for the prosecution are to be believed, the conspiracy was levelled against all the officers of position, both native and European. The second objection had reference to the admission of Mr. Raghopant Veehalekar, special police officer, into court. The reason given by Mr. Nana Bhide at the time, was to the effect that Mr. Veehalekar's evidence was required for the defence; and an adverse decision was given, as Mr. Veehalekar had been present without objection during the whole preliminary enquiry before the committing magistrate. After the court had risen on the first day Mr. Nana Bhide presented a written objection, in which, on perusal, I found he had added a second reason, not mentioned before. This was that the presence of Mr. Veehalekar would be likely to prejudice the defence by frightening the witnesses. I did not find it necessary to consider this obvious after-thought, and, as has been proved by the sequel, the witnesses were so little intimidated that notably one, Ramjan, the approver, who is still in police custody, in open court denounced Mr. Veehalekar and the police force in most uncompromising terms as villains of the deepest dye.

Now I proceed to explain to you the points of law. You must know, then, to begin with, that what are different offences under sections 121 and 121A of the Penal Code are, in English law, under the Statute of Treasons, 25 Edward VI., one and the same offence, viz., high treason. You are aware that the accused are charged with conspiracy, &c., of waging war against the Kolhapur Government, and not against the Queen-Empress, the same sections of the Penal Code, however, as adapted to the Kolhapur State, for the offence is really that of failing in allegiance, allegiance being the tie or liegeance which binds the subject to his liege lord in return for the protection which the king or liege lord affords the subject. If a person goes to a treasonable meeting knowing beforehand that a conspiracy was intended against the Government, or being in such company by accident and having heard such treasonable conspiracy, meets the same company again and hears more of it, but conceals it, this is an implied consent in law, and makes the offender guilty of actual high treason.

Under the Indian law the offences are made separate, and section 121 is only applicable to those who commit an overt act in waging, attempting to wage, or attempting the waging of war against the Government; while the section 121A provides for those who knowingly conspired towards the common end, but did not commit an overt act for waging war. Section 121. It is not necessary that blows should have been inflicted, for under section 121 it is indentically the same whether *bellum livatum* or *bellum percussum*, that is to say, whether before or after a battle. There is no question also that taking measures to render such treasonable purposes effectual, as assembling and consulting on the means to wage war, is a sufficient overt act of treason to constitute an offence under section 121A; and this may be done by taking arms not only to dethrone the reigning monarch, but under pretence to reform religion and laws or to remove evil counsellors, or other grievances, real or pretended. Section 123. Under this section Guru Sidh is charged with having concealed the existence of a design to wage war against the Kolhapur Raja (as the Indian Penal Code is adapted to this district), intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it likely that such concealment would facilitate, the waging of such war. The witnesses who knew the existence of a design to wage war against the Kolhapur Raja have not been criminated for concealing such existence, because they were not to be benefited by concealing it; while Guru Sidh was the man who was to be placed on the throne of Kolhapur, and he therefore, in order to facilitate the waging of such war, did not communicate to the authorities this existence of a design to wage war against the Kolhapur Raja. Section 122. Whoever collects men, arms, or ammunition, or otherwise prepares to wage war, with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage against the Kolhapur Raja would be punished under section 122. Now, simply collecting men, arms, or ammunition does not make offenders guilty, but if those men, arms, and ammunition are collected with the intention of either waging war, or being prepared to wage war, against the Kolhapur Raja.

Section 419, cheating by personation, and section 420, cheating by personation, and thereby dishonestly inducing the person deceived to deliver any property to any person. Under these two sections Guru Sidh is charged, as he caused a dishonest transfer of property; the others who represented Guru Sidh to be Chima Sahib Maharaj did so to seek their own ends, but it was only he who induced some other witnesses, under the belief that he was Chima Sahib Maharaj, to give him alms that they would not have thought of giving him had they believed him to be a wandering Guru. A dishonest transfer of property is the essence of this offence; and if the assessors do not believe that such transfers of property have taken place, then they are bound to acquit the prisoner of this charge. Section 131. Rambhut in order to abet the committing of mutiny, attempted to seduce the infantry sepoys (the three last named) from their allegiance or duty, and therefore he is charged with this offence under section 131.

Now, though you may find by the evidence that the Kolhapur Infantry-men have not been seduced from their allegiance, still that in itself is no proof that Rambhut did not attempt to seduce them. By the English law two witnesses are required to prove the crime of high treason, but by the Indian law even one witness is quite sufficient for the required purpose, if the judge and the assessors are of opinion that the one witness is reliable. That the statement of Appa Devajee is not properly endorsed, and that his name is not signed duly, was the plea of the counsel for the defence not to take that statement as evidence against him; but in a case where a man cannot write, or even sign his name, it is quite sufficient if the pen is touched by him. As the preliminary enquiry was conducted before the committing magistrate, and as the accused had one of the ablest advocates of the town to plead on their behalf, so the illegality of not allowing the accused to cross-examine the witnesses could never take place. The police investigation and the preliminary enquiry were in this very town, and even the trial is going on in the centre town of the district; and if the accused had received any ill-treatment from the police, they had means to bring it to the knowledge of the proper authorities, and as they have not done so as yet, it cannot be supposed that the accused were badly treated by the police. The evidence of an approver is sufficient to insure a legal conviction; but it is highly dangerous to convict on such evidence, uncorroborated. Vittoo, Ganoo, and some of the witnesses who came from Tardal may be considered accomplices *de facto* but not *de jure*, that is to say, they were undoubtedly accomplices in the plot that has been brought before you, but their evidence is not subject to the suspicion that rests upon that of a legal accomplice. The distinction is this: that whereas Ramjan was promised a free pardon on the condition that he would divulge the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, *de facto* accomplices had no such protection; wherefore had Ramjan made himself out by his confession the most culpable of all the conspirators, he was still safe of a free pardon. Vittoo, Ganoo, and the others, on the other hand, were unprotected, and every word they said tended to criminate themselves and bring them within the grasp of the law. In studying the evidence of Vittoo, Ganoo, &c., it will be necessary to carefully consider that, while stating much of the truth, a good deal of fiction must of necessity have been imported in order to shield themselves from the suspicion of having been active conspirators. I cannot do better than advise you to consider your verdict without in any way taking into consideration the evidence of the approver Ramjan: and I may add that under section 316 C. P. C. it is distinctly provided that a statement made by an accomplice after an acceptance of a tender of conditional pardon, but subsequently retracted, is not evidence on the trial of the others prisoners; therefore so much of his evidence before the committing magistrate as incriminated Aba Madar, Sheik Allum, Sheik Ameen, Sheik Abdul, and others, and retracted before this court, is absolutely useless for bringing in a conviction against those accused: and that many of the accused were in the habit of visiting the house of Khyru, the sorcerer; but I would have you remember that this fact merely is no proof in itself that the accused were connected with the conspirators, for arms may have been kept and visits may have been paid to Khyru for reasons totally distinct from those that are attributed to Rambhut.

In conclusion, it is your duty, if you are convinced of the guilt of any or all of the accused, to convict them without any reference to any consideration in their favour. On the other hand, if there remains the smallest doubt in your minds of the guilt of any or all of the accused, you are bound to give them the benefit of that doubt and acquit them. You should be careful to avoid having your minds biassed by anything you may have seen in the public prints or heard talked of out of this court; and after a calm and unprejudiced review of all the evidence in the case, give your opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners before the court, without respect to their caste, creed, age, or sect.

BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FEB. 11.

SOON after the review of H. H. the Gaekwar's contingent troops, H. H. Shivaji Rao, first prince of Indore, arrived here, and the young Gaekwar ordered a review of the above troops, under General Devine, which came off on the 5th instant, in honour of the prince. The young prince condemned the bullock battery, and suggested to His Highness the Gaekwar and to the acting Dewan to replace the bulls by horses, as their movements would be more rapid, and they would look decidedly better on parade. The cost of keeping horses, also would be far cheaper in the long run. The prince left this last Sunday evening for Bombay *en route* to Indore. During his brief sojourn here he was well *fêted*, and Motibagh, or the Palace of Pearls, was placed at his entire disposal. The general from Ahmedabad arrived on the 4th to inspect the British troops quartered here. Yesterday morning there was a grand review of the troops under Colonel Kettlewell, commanding the station. The troops consisted of one full native regiment, two companies of H. M.'s 24th Foot, and a battery of Royal Artillery. The general and his staff are at present the guests of the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S. I. The men of H. M.'s 20th Regiment Native Infantry, who volunteered for Kabul, arrived this morning by the mail-train from Bombay after an absence of nearly eighteen months. The band of the corps played them in, and there was immense cheering as they came marching along.

The young Gaekwar leaves to-day for Powaghur hill, situated to the east of Baroda, and at a distance of about twenty miles. He will very likely return in a week's time. Mr. Elliot, C. S., his tutor, accompanies His Highness.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 4th K. O. Regt., Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, "Led Astray," 9 p. m.
Billiard Match, Waverley Hotel, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Parklands (s), from Aden; Clan Lamont (s) and Calcutta (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Loch Rannoch (s), to Rangoon.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion 4th (The King's Own) Regiment at the Explanade Band Stand this evening:—

Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	La Bella Italia	Strauss.
Grand Potpourri	Charivari	Hain.
Valse	Visionen	Gung'l.
Galop	Excursion Train	Musgrave.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VOLUNTEER ENTERTAINMENT.—The members of the Poona detachment, Bombay Volunteers, were to be entertained by their officers at the Bund Gardens last evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Baltimore entered and s. s. Britannia and Branksome Hall left the dock on Saturday. The s. s. Clan Lamont and Parklands entered the dock yesterday.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MORLEY HALL.—The amateurs of the Euryalus (flag-ship) intend to give a theatrical representation to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, commencing at half-past eight o'clock, at Morley Hall, Colaba.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—From Jalna we learn that the 4th Infantry H. C. marched to Aurangabad on the 9th instant to take part in the manœuvres now going on under Brigadier-General Wright, on his annual inspection at that station.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Hurry Shamjee, a labourer, who died from the effects of opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Ruttonjee Byramjee, a boy twelve years of age, and already a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing a coral neckace, silver rings, and cash of the value of Rs. 7-4-6, belonging to Hussa Doonga. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ACCIDENT AT MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.—Moonee Murry and Sebastiao de Souza, moulders employed at the Municipal Workshops, had their feet accidentally scalded yesterday by some molten cast-iron that they were pouring from a large ladle into a mould falling on the ground. They were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they are under treatment.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—The total receipts for the month of November last amounted to Rs. 27,720-5 against Rs. 34,664 for the corresponding month in 1879. The falling off in the receipts is chiefly due to military stores, Rs. 2,227-6, fruits, Rs. 1,149-11, grain and pulse, Rs. 1,043-2. It is noteworthy that six tons less of spirits and wines were imported during the above month! The increases are attributable to piece-goods, seeds, and tobacco, chiefly. The total increase is Rs. 4,923-10 and decrease Rs. 11,867-5, which means 777 tons and 2,479 tons respectively in quantity.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CASH.—A Parsee lady named Perozebai, residing at No. 13, Hornby Row, has reported to the police that her house was broken into on the night of the 11th instant, and property, consisting of gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs.1,124, was stolen from a cupboard, which was found to have been forced open. The thieves also took away a small tin box and four keys, one of which belonged to an iron safe containing about Rs. 10,000 worth of property. Access was obtained to the house by three wooden bars being cut out of a window on the second floor, and the window was reached by means of a scaffolding erected from the new Agiary which complainant is building alongside her house. The theft is supposed to have been committed by some person acquainted with the premises. A small crow-bar was found lying near the cupboard that was forced open. An old cook named Muncherjee Manockjee, in complainant's service, has been arrested on suspicion, and a search is being instituted by the police for another cook, named Furdoonjee, who had been discharged from the complainant's service about two months ago, and who is suspected of being implicated in the theft. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives for investigation.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the office of the company, Rampart Row, Fort, Mr. Jehangheer Gustadjee, one of the liquidators, presiding. The chairman said the accounts of the company were laid before the shareholders at their meeting held on the 4th June, 1879, and the same were duly approved and passed. Since then nothing had been done by the liquidators beyond executing on the 16th October, 1879, the formal deed of assignment of the property and assets of the company to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited. The remaining certificates of shares had been handed over to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the purpose of distribution. Nothing now remained to be done beyond passing the resolutions already advertised for dissolving the company. The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—Proposed by Mr. C. N. Cama, and seconded by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, "That the final accounts of the liquidators be, and they are hereby, adopted and passed. That the manner in which the winding up of the company has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of be approved, and the company be, and is dissolved as from this date." Proposed by Mr. Nursey Khiraz, and seconded by Mr. Purmanund Lilladhur, "That all the books and papers of the company be handed over to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited." A vote of thanks to the chairman was adopted; and the meeting terminated.

A SERIOUS QUARREL ON BOARDSHIP.

AT the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday John Matthews, cook of the British ship Sarah and Emma, was charged with assaulting Captain H. Lewis, the master, and Mr. George Jobson, chief officer of that vessel, on the high seas on the 13th January last. Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner for the defence. The circumstances of the case are, briefly, these. On the day in question shortly after the breakfast hour, Mr. Jobson went to the cook's galley, and desired him to take off the rim of a soup-tin, in order that it might be used for holding paint. There had been an ill-feeling existing for some time previous between the cook and the officer, and the cook returned an insolent reply. An altercation ensued, which was closed by the cook asking the mate, "Who the —— are you to give me orders?" The chief officer immediately reported the cook's conduct to the captain, who ordered the officer to bring the man aft. The mate went back to the galley to say that the captain wanted the cook, but the latter refused to go; on which the officer entered the galley, with the object of taking the cook to the captain. The cook then reached to one of the shelves to procure a knife from where it was usually kept, and finding no knife at hand, he took hold of an iron poker and made a charge at the mate, who, in his turn, took a hammer and threw it at the cook. They then closed with each other, the cook, a powerful West Indian, getting hold of the officer under his left arm, and holding the poker in his right hand. The carpenter, who was watching the altercation, interfered at this time; and the captain also appeared and reprimanded the cook for resisting his orders, when the cook made an insolent reply, using profane language, and threatening to strike the captain with an axe. The captain took hold of an iron belaying-pin, about 15 lbs. in weight, and threw it violently at the head of the cook, and stunned him. He was then taken to the after lazarette, where he was chained up and kept in a standing position until a late hour in the night without any food. The crew, observing the treatment the cook had been subjected to, went up in a body to the captain, and in violent language remonstrated with him, and refused to perform their duty until the cook was liberated. The captain drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who refused to obey his orders. The men still persisting in their attempt to strike work, and thereby retarding the progress of the vessel, the captain got nine of the crew fastened by the hands and held by a chain in a standing position. One of the men being shorter than the others, was suspended with his toes barely touching the deck. After a time the men consented to return to their duty, and they were then set free. These men were also charged yesterday before the same magistrate with combining to retard the progress of the ship on the high seas. The cook preferred a counter-charge of assault against the captain and the chief officer, and in his evidence denied having used any indecent language, or having disobeyed any order that was given him by the captain or chief officer, but said the latter sought a quarrel, as they had disagreed with each other all the voyage out. The cook admitted having taken up a poker, but said that was in self-defence; and he considered the captain's conduct in striking him with an iron belaying-pin on his head unjustifiable. He further stated that he had been constantly ill-treated by the chief officer, and that he was kept on bread and water from the 13th January until the vessel arrived in Bombay harbour. The charges having been partly gone into, the parties agreed to come to an amicable settlement, and accordingly the charge and cross-charge of assault were withdrawn, on the captain agreeing to discharge the cook and pay his wages up to date. The charge against the crew was also allowed to be withdrawn on their consenting to return to their duty on board the vessel.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A HUSBAND'S PLAINT AGAINST AN ERRING WIFE.

RUTTONJEE SHAPURJEE DUBASH VS. THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK AND ANOTHER.

MR. PEROZSHAW MEHTA and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants.

It appears that the plaintiff was married to the second defendant, Perozbai, at Surat in June, 1870. After her marriage she lived with him for some time in Bombay; but subsequently went to Baroda on pretence of visiting her parents, and began to lead an immoral life at that place, refusing to return to plaintiff, although often requested to do so. In 1871 plaintiff instituted proceedings against her in the court of the Residency Magistrate at Baroda for restitution of conjugal rights, and for recovering the ornaments and a sum of Rs. 200 which he had presented to her at the time of their marriage. At the recommendation of the court at Baroda, it was arranged that the ornaments should be sold, and the proceeds, together with the sum of Rs. 200, should be deposited in the joint names of husband and wife in the Government Residency Treasury at Baroda, subject to the terms of an agreement entered into between them at the recommendation of the court. By that agreement, which was dated 9th December, 1871, it was amongst other things provided that the proceeds of sale of the ornaments, Rs. 469, with the Rs. 200, making Rs. 669 in all, should be deposited in the Government Residency Treasury at Baroda in the joint names of husband and wife; that the money should be their joint property as long as defendant should live with plaintiff in Bombay as his wife; and that in default, defendant should cease to have any interest whatsoever in the money. After the execution of the agreement defendant came to Bombay and lived with plaintiff for a short time; and then again, without his consent, withdrew to Baroda and resumed her former immoral life, and had ever since refused to return to and live with the plaintiff. In June, 1879, plaintiff instituted against defendant in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but it was dismissed on the ground that it was time-barred, inasmuch as it was not filed within two years after the refusal of the defendant to live with him. Plaintiff now submitted that his wife had, by reason of her breach of the agreement, lost her interest in the deposit money, and that he alone was entitled to recover the whole of the amount, with interest. The Government Treasury at Baroda is under the control of the Government Savings Bank at Bombay, which, in answer to plaintiff's demand, had declared its inability to pay the amount without the consent of the defendant Perozbaee. The amount now due by the bank in respect of the deposit was Rs. 916-11-6; and plaintiff would have instituted a suit in the Small Causes Court, but he was advised that that court has no jurisdiction to try a suit of this nature, or grant the whole of the relief sought for. He therefore filed a suit in the High Court, praying that it might be declared that the defendant Perozbaee had ceased to have any interest in the deposit money, and that the Government Savings Bank at Bombay might be ordered to pay to plaintiff, without requiring the consent of Perozbaee, the amount of the deposit, and all interest thereon.

The first defendant, the Government Savings Bank at Bombay, brought into court Rs. 916-11-6, to which it said it had no claim except in respect of a charge for the costs of, and incidental to, the suit. At a hearing of the case before his Lordship on the 12th July, 1880, the bank was dismissed from the suit: the question of costs being reserved until the final disposal. The case was then postponed for a month to repeat service on the defendant Perozbaee at Baroda. The papers relating to service were forwarded to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda for a certificate, in his own handwriting, that service had been sufficiently effected as required by the Code. At the adjourned hearing on Thursday last proper service was proved, and documents were put in. His Lordship thereupon gave a decree for plaintiff as prayed for: the costs of the Government Savings Banks to be paid out of the fund in court.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO VARY A DECREE.

JULIA DE GA VS. MICHAEL ANGELO DE GA.

MR. FRASER, for Mr. J. Macfarlane, the purchaser of certain moveable property under the decree in this case, moved by consent that the decree might be varied. The respondent is the person who was arrested in November, 1872, on a suspicion of having poisoned his brother, Joseph Maria DeGa, and Anthony DeGa and a man named Pereira, who died after partaking of portions of a cake which Michael DeGa said he had received as a present from somebody. He was afterwards released for want of sufficient evidence. His wife, the plaintiff, sued him for judicial separation on the grounds of cruelty, adultery, and desertion, and obtained a decree on the 28th August, 1875, against him, by which she was granted alimony. To secure this alimony certain property belonging to the respondent, some eight pieces of unoccupied land at Gowalla Tank, Breach Candy, &c., was charged with the payment thereof. A trust-deed was prepared, appointing Mr. H. F. Soares trustee for the petitioner to receive and pay to her the amount of the alimony. With a view to meet the petitioner's costs of the matrimonial suit, the property had to be sold through the Sheriff, subject to the charge for the alimony; and Mr. Macfarlane became the purchaser. He now wished to free the property from the charge, and proposed to give Government promissory notes to the trustee, of sufficient value to pay the alimony out of the interest.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the petitioner in the matrimonial suit, consented. All that his Lordship was asked to do was to allow the property to be released from the rent charge; and the party most interested in the matter consented.

The judge.—I never had such an application in my life. I should not be justified in altering a decree of the court without some materials before me. I may also mention that no precipe has been filed to produce the papers in court—a most irregular proceeding. An affidavit should be made in the matter.

INDIAN SALT REVENUE.

THE following is the comparative abstract of the Indian Salt Revenue, excluding miscellaneous receipts, issued by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Calcutta, Feb. 1 (in thousands of maunds and rupees):—

	1873-4	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	79-80	1880-1
BENGAL.								
Qty. Mds.	6165	6265	6069	6273	6360	6135	6916	6636
Duty Rs.	20036	20148	19568	20262	20485	19093	19765	18982
INLAND CUSTOMS								
Qty. Mds.	3881	3232	3225	3448	3182	3729	4756	4319
Duty Rs.	11466	9411	9517	10170	9356	9582	11773	10704
MADRAS.								
Qty. Mds.	4470	4452	4652	4581	4935	4320	4431	4610
Duty Rs.	8105	8104	8497	8374	8989	10808	11075	11481
BOMBAY.								
Qty. Mds.	1876	2416	2632	2946	3080	3252	3215	3250
Duty Rs.	3343	4856	5175	5766	5970	7957	7960	8125
SINDH.								
Qty. Mds.	120	103	142	131	196	64	77	88
Duty Rs.	65	56	72	66	99	89	192	220
BRITISH BURMA.								
Qty.* Mds.	524	510	710	558	480	524	681	879
Duty Rs.	110	98	116	102	89	86	114	156
TOTAL.								
Qty. Mds.	17036	16978	17430	17937	18233	18324	20076	19812
Duty Rs.	43125	42673	42945	44740	44988	47615	50879	49668

NOTE.—This table only shows the amount of duty collected at the rates per maund current in each Province.

* The quantity on which excise duty was collected is not included.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

OPIUM revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1880-81:—

	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
LATEST MONTH.			
Estimate	50,52,500	28,70,000	79,22,500
Actual	66,59,300	27,64,875	94,24,175
Better than Estimate	16,06,800	..	15,01,675
Worse than Estimate	..	1,05,125	..
ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	5,55,77,500	2,65,02,000	8,20,79,500
Actual	7,03,64,508	1,97,54,975	9,01,19,483
Better than Estimate	1,47,87,008	..	80,39,983
Worse than Estimate	..	67,47,025	..

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Resumed consideration of minutes of a meeting held on 17th January, between the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Port Store-keeper on the one hand, and the Chairman and officers on the other, whereat it was agreed to recommend to the Trustees the exchange of a portion of Malet Bunder required by the State Railway Store Department for a larger area of Government land at Wadi Bunder. Read minutes of Trustees thereon. Resolution.—The Trustees are not prepared to alienate the Malet Bunder for anything like permanent storage purposes.

Read letter from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., dated 8th January, addressed to the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, claiming exemption from basin rent on the barges hired to them in connection with the G. I. P. landing contract when such barges are employed by them for other work. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 11th January, stating that he considers the chargers for basin rent legitimate. Read minutes of members of Special Committee. Read further memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 24th January. Resolution.—The charge for basin rent should be levied on the barges hired to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

Read letter from Mr. Green, lessee, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, dated 25th January, requesting permission to paint the inside of the first-class refreshment rooms and the inside of the upper balcony a light colour, instead of varnishing it as hitherto. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 26th January, approving of the proposal. Resolution.—The proposal of the lessee is agreed to; the work to be done under the supervision of the Resident Engineer.

Read minutes of Trustees on debts outstanding at bunders in January. Resolution.—In case of non-payment of any claim for rent or otherwise for upwards of two months legal measures should be taken to enforce payment.

Read letters from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., agents, Hall and Anchor Line Steamers, dated 2nd instant, with reference to clause 3 of the proposed arrangement. They observe that they have no intention of using the dock for two steamers at a time during the busy season, and after disposing of the obligation in respect of twenty-four steamers, refraining from its use during the off season; that the object they have in view is to provide a particular berth, whereall the regular fortnightly steamers of each line may go; and that they would have no objection to agree definitely that all steamers under the Hall and Anchor Line flags shall enter the dock, the extra rates leviable on all in excess of 24 of each line to be assessed *pro rata* with the Rs. 5,000. They state that they have only made their request under this clause to provide—(1) for the detention caused by scarcity of cargo in the off season, when the dock is comparatively empty; and (2) for the few days which may occasionally intervene between the arrival and departure of two of the regular liners. With regard to the term of the arrangement, they think that it would be more satisfactory if it be terminable on six months' notice by either side on or before the 1st of January or 1st of July of any year. Resolution.—Clause 3 should be amended as required by Messrs. Gragham and Co. on the conditions named in their letter, and on the further condition that if the reserved berth of either line is unoccupied by reason of a second steamer having discharged at another berth, and if there be a reasonable likelihood of its remaining unoccupied for a sufficient time, then the Dock Superintendent may use the reserved berth for an outside steamer. The Trustees prefer to adhere to the condition already named by them for the termination of the agreement.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 24th November, forwarding a plan of the Sasoon Dock, and reporting that it has silted up at the rate of 1·82 feet per annum since coming into the possession of the Trust. He also states that the face-stones and the backing of the walls are loose over an area of 781 superficial feet, principally between low water and mean sea-level, and that a rod can be pushed into the wall in places from 1' 3" to 2' 6". He estimates the cost of patching the walls at Rs. 2,480. He also suggests that the gates be taken up and examined. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The repairs of the walls are sanctioned; Rs. 2,480 should be provided in the budget for 1881-82, also Rs. 500 for lifting and inspecting the gates.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th January, forwarding a letter from the timber-merchants who occupy land on Elphinstone Estate, and recommending that the enhanced rate of rent, viz., Rs. 2½ per catty of 500 square yards be levied from 1st April instead of from 1st February, and that a nominal rent of a rupee per annum, instead of a rupee per mensem, be charged for the Musjid. He also states that no leases appear to be necessary. Resolution.—The enhanced rent may be postponed till 1st April, but the rent of Re. 1 per mensem for the Musjid should be adhered to. Leases need not be granted.

Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 26th January, explaining the cause of the excess in the cost of fixing a rim round the bollards at Prince's Dock. Estimate, Rs. 493; cost, Rs. 935-6-4; excess, Rs. 442-6-4. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 4th instant, stating that there is a ditch between the new road at Tank Bunder and the burying-ground wall from 4 to 5 feet wide and about 3 feet deep. He recommends that it be filled in to level of the foot-path, and states that the estimated cost, Rs. 152-8, can be met from savings. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

AFGHANS IN INDIA.

HUNDREDS of Afghans have recently emigrated to this country from Afghanistan, some as friends of Government, some as political prisoners, and others as permanent settlers. All of these Afghans, with only few exceptions, have taken up their abode in some of the principal towns of the Punjab, especially Peshawur, Lahore, Amritsar and Ludhiana. The number of Afghans at Peshawur has greatly increased since the outbreak of the late Afghan war, and is still increasing.

More than two thousand of them, of whom a large portion belongs to the Kazilbash dynasty, have already settled at Peshawur, including Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan's following of 500 men, women and children. The most noteworthy among these is Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, fourth son of the late Amir Dost Mahomed Khan, who is staying at Peshawur as a guest of Government, in the expectation of being awarded a *jagir* in this country, in consideration of the valuable services which, he believes, he has rendered to the British Government during our occupation of Kabul. During his father's reign, Wali Mahomed Khan attended the Durbar as an ordinary Minister, and was ultimately appointed Governor of Kurrum by his elder brother, Amir Shere Ali Khan. After eight years' governorship of Kurrum, he was recalled to Kabul and appointed Prime Minister or Sadr-i-Azam. The Sirdar also acted as Governor of Turkistan for some time, but when hostilities broke out between the Afghans and the British Government he became the object of his brother's suspicion, and so remained out of office from the time of Shere Ali's death, except for a short interval, in which he was Governor of Kabul.

His nephew, Yakub Khan, never considered him his friend, as he was originally well disposed to the English, and even remained in their camp after Shere Ali Khan's flight. Of the Sirdar's five sons who are with him, together with his wives and concubines, the eldest, Nur Mahomed Khan, fought several skirmishes with the *ghazis* on the side of the English, and suppressed a rebellion in Turkistan with the assistance of Naib Nur Mahomed Khan, who is also at Peshawur. Next in importance is Naib Mahomed Akram Khan, who was once the Prime Minister of Amir Shere Ali Khan. As he was considered to be a partizan of Yakub Khan's family, he lost favour with the present Amir and was thus compelled to leave Kabul. He is staying at Peshawur of his own accord, and has acted as a *ghazi* against us in Afghanistan. Mir Said Sarwar Khan was the Kotwal of Kabul during the days of our occupation, and has his family and children with him. A report was received on the 16th ultimo that his property in Kabul had been confiscated by the Amir. His younger brother, Mir Said Ahmed, was the Governor of a place called Mamlak in Turkistan, and was a great favourite of Yakub Khan. It is said that this man repeatedly urged the ex-Amir to go in person to the scene of disturbance when the insurgents had attacked the British Embassy, and that Yakub Khan was twice induced by him to send for his horse, but was prevented by Hashim Khan from doing so.

Lahore has been recently visited by a large number of Afghan refugees, but scarcely any of them have made it their place of permanent residence. No less than 200 Kazilbashes, and a similar number of Hindu Afghans, have passed through this place *en route* to Kirbala and Hardwar respectively. But there is a small number of Afghan residents in Lahore, who settled here after the first Afghan war in 1840. Foremost among these is Nawab Navazish Ali Khan, Kazilbash, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. His father, the late Nawab Ali Raza Khan, Kazilbash, who held a high office under the then Afghan Government, and rendered great assistance in the advadce of our troops to Kabul, accompanied our forces on their return to India, and was granted an important *jagir* in reward for his services in the vicinity of Lahore, and had the title of Nawab conferred upon him. Of his three sons the eldest has inherited his *jagir* and title. The second, Nawab Nasir Ali Khan, who has just returned from a pilgrimage tour, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and the youngest is dead.

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan is the next principal Afghan chief at Lahore, who holds the honorary rank of Assistant Commissioner. He belongs to the Saddozai family of Afghans, who held the government of Kandahar 200 years back. During the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah his family emigrated to Multan, where they reigned until their territories were annexed by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, after which they came to Lahore 58 years ago. The Nawab has offered his services to Government on various occasions.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Burkut Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Lahore, belongs to the Afghan dynasty of Khalil. His military as well as political services to Government have been most conspicuous and warmly appreciated by the Government. He is held in high estimation by both Europeans and natives. He holds the office of secretary to the Mahomedan Association of Lahore, which he himself established in 1860. On more than one occasion he has received the thanks of the Local and the Supreme Governments.

At Amritsar there are no less than 200 Afghans, who have arrived there after the termination of the late war, all the political prisoners except Yakub Khan being among them. General Daud Shah, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Afghanistan, was originally among the orderlies of Naib Hafizullah, and rose to the highest military office, by gradual promotions, after the imprisonment of Sipah Salar Mirza Mahomed Hussan Khan by the ex-Amir. Mustaphi Habibullah Wardak was the financial minister of Shere Ali Khan. Shah Mahomed was the Vizier of Yakub Khan. He abetted the murder of the Embassy, and was consequently deported to India. Yahya Khan is the father-in-law of Yakub Khan, and has lived for some time in Cashmere. The family and children of this Sirdar are with him at Amritsar. Sirdar Alam Khan is the Barukzai Chief whom Government appointed Governor of Ghuzni. He is one among those who cherish the hope of getting the Governorship of Kandahar. He lately had his son with him, named Sirdar Mahomed Raheem Khan, who has gone to Kandahar. The young Sirdar passed through Lahore on the 18th. Sirdar Bahadur Khan Barukzai is a man of little note; and his family and children are with him. Abdul Gias Khan was the Vazier of Kabul and is still under strict surveillance.

There is an Afghan Prince at Ferozepore, who is the [illegible] man of [illegible] who has taken service under the British Government. He is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He and his two brothers, of whom the

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eldest, Mahomed Ismail Khan, died long since, and the youngest named Salih Jan Khan, are the sons of Mahomed Ameen Khan, who acted as Governor of Kandahar under his father Dost Mahomed. These three princes were sent by their uncle, Shere Ali Khan, to be kept as prisoners in this country, and they were for a long time confined in the Lahore fort. Zulfakar Khan has married the daughter of Sirdar Bahadur Khan, and considers himself a subject of the English Crown.

Sirdar Jallaluddin Khan—who is the son of Akbar Khan, known in the first Afgan war—resides at Rawul Pindi, and is in the pay of Government. He has been twice to Afghanistan since his deportation.

A very large number of Afghan princes and Sirdars is accommdated at Ludiana. With their families and children they now form a great part of the Ludiana population. These Afghans came to the Punjab in the reign of the Maharaja Ranjit Sing, and have since settled at Ludiana. Among these the chief are :—Princes Shahpur, Nadir, Mahomed Jamal, Sikandar, who belong to the house of Shah Shujah ; Safdar Jang, Shahzadas Abdul Kasim, Haidar, Mahomed Hashang and Shahr Yar, who belong to the house of Shah Zaman.

Among the Afghans who live out of the Punjab may be mentioned the name of the ex-Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan, who, with his eight wives, several concubines and slaves, two sons, and a large following, is in the Doon, and devoting his time, now and then, to hunting excursions. His uncle, Sirdar Mahomed Sheriff Khan, is also at the same place. At Kurrachee has recently arrived Sirdar Shere Ali Khas, late Wali of Kandahar. This Sirdar was some time *Sadr-i-Azam* or Prime Minister of the Amir Shere Ali Khan, in which office he was succeeded by Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

MEETING TO SYMPATHISE WITH MR. R. KNIGHT.—A meeting is, we hear, to be held at Albert Hall this afternoon (12th inst.) at three o'clock for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Robert Knight, in connexion with the present criminal prosecution of that gentleman.—*Englishman.*

THE ROBERTS MEMORIAL.—We learn that the portrait of the late Mr. John Blessington Roberts, which is to be placed in the east staircase of the Town Hall to perpetuate that gentleman's memory, is finished, and is now on view at Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's. The committee are very pleased with the portrait, which, in their opinion, is an excellent likeness of the deceased gentleman, and which is admirably finished in all respects.—*Id.*

CHARITY.—On Thursday last, the 3rd February, at about 2 p. m., about 1,000 beggars assembled in Cross Street, Burrabazaar, to receive alms in celebration of the Kurno bedh ceremony of the daughter of Baboo Benode Behary Mullick. These men received a piece of red cloth each, and four pice. 150 shawls were also distributed to Brahmins of that number, who received eight annas each besides.—*Id.*

STATUE IN THE CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.—The inscription on the statue of the late Maharajah Romanath Tagore, Bahadoor, C. S. I., which is to occupy a prominent place at the Town Hall, runs thus :—

"Maharaja Romanath Tagore Bahadoor, C. S. I.
Born October 26th, 1801.
Died June 10th, 1877.
Erected by his fellow-citizens,
As a mark of their esteem for his private virtues, and of their gratitude for his public services."
—*Indian Daily News.*

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A Baboo, 35 years of age, met with an accident on Monday evening, which may cost him his life. The man wished to descend from a car at Harkatta-lane, but instead of requesting the driver to halt, he jumped off, and in doing so, fell, injuring his ankle joint severely ; the injury, however, not being apparent to him, he attempted to get up, but immediately sank to the ground, when the wheels of the car ran over his leg, and before assistance could be afforded him, the wounded man was run over for the second time by another car which came up soon after, and sustained compound fracture of the thigh. He was forthwith conveyed, in a semi-conscious state, to the Medical College Hospital.—*Statesman.*

SANTHALISTAN.—A correspondent wrote from Muddapore on the 8th instant, to the *Indian Daily News* :—Along the loop line it is reported that a force of 1,100 soldiers is ready to move upon any threatened point. One company of the 35th is stationed at Noni, and another at Kendwa. The presence of these detachments of troops, in the very heart of the Santhal country, seems to have completely pacified the people. The preliminary census in Santhalistan is virtually over ; the final check to be taken on the night of the 17th instant has been abandoned by the authorities. No one would imagine, except from the presence of the troops, that there was any cause for the preparations made by the authorities.

ROMANCE.—Rumour had it all over town on Tuesday last, but on what grounds she based the story we know not, probably on no grounds whatever, that two Eurasian gentlemen fought a duel in vindication of honour at daylight on Sunday last. Of course, a lady was at the bottom of it, and seeing that the supposed duellists hail from the lowest orders of their community, it is not at all improbable that she knew not how she had inflamed their hearts, and how close to death's door her admirers had been on her account. It is said that the two amorous youths were smitten with one of the performers in the circus, and with the view to prejudicing one another against the object of their adoration, proceeded to vilify her to one another, the result being a challenge—combat *à outrance*—with pistols, in the Botanical Gardens. The pistols were, in the absence of the real thing, charged with powder and small stones, and the combatants, having duly drawn themselves up in position, discharged their weapons at one another, one being wounded in the pistol hand, the other under the arm-pit. Honour having been satisfied, both youths, in bleeding condition, hurried up to town to inform the lady of all that had occurred. She would undoubtedly have been surprised had she been in Calcutta, but the luckless youths found she had eloped with a more fortunate lover.—*Englishman.*

THE SANTHALS' OUTBREAK.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writes from Santhal Parganas, Feb. 7 :—I have telegraphed a few words about the Kathikund affair, which, by a long way, left behind the little Jamtara business which preceded it by some weeks. I shall now state the chief details of what actually took place at Kathikund, which is about twelve miles from Dunka, to the north-east. On Friday, the 28th January, many thousand Santhals held a monster meeting, at which they came to the unanimous resolution that they would on no account allow their own names or those of their wives and women to be taken by the census enumerators, and that they would stand by one another whatever may happen, and rescue all who might be made prisoners. In accordance with this purpose, when directed by the Magistrate to give the necessary information for the census, they point blank refused to do so. To make an example the Magistrate sent three men to prison and fined two others, and had ordered one more to be imprisoned, when the mob broke out into violence. They fell upon the officers who had made the arrests and released the prisoners, whom they took away, and at the same time demanded that the fines should be refunded. In order to appease the infuriated crowd, if possible, the Magistrate yielded to the demand and the amount of fines was returned. Then the insurgents demanded that the Magistrate's order regarding the taking of the census should be immediately recalled. This was also conceded. But the excitement of the mob now rose to boiling point. They uplifted their sticks, raised a cry to drag the Magistrate out of his house and beat him. That functionary said all he could think of to pacify them, but, seeing all his efforts were in vain, he passed out from the back of his house into a tent close by. The crowd continued to pursue and insult him exclaiming in their own language, "Drag out the old woman ; a little while ago he would put us into prison and now he runs away like a hunted deer ; we will kill the fellow." The Magistrate now called for his horse, but the insurgents gave the syce a thrashing and took hold of the animal. He then armed himself with a gun and threatened to shoot anyone that approached him. He despatched a messenger to Dumka, but the man was chased and stopped in his course. Gradually the fury of the Santhals subsided and the crowd dispersed. The Magistrate was now able to send off another messenger to Dumka asking for succour, while he himself took refuge in the bazaar. The same night troops from Dumka arrived, and many of the insurgents who took active part in the tumult were arrested. Here at Kateikund the monster meeting was arranged and the people worked up to a state of high excitement and incited to overt acts by the *kherwars.*

MADRAS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, NEPAUL.—We gather from a Madura letter in our Negapatam contemporary that His Highness Sir Runodhoop Sing, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepaul, accompanied by Surgeon Major Whitwell and Major Baynes, and with about fifty followers, arrived at Madura on the 8th instant from Calcutta. He was received on the railway platform by Mr. J. D. Rees, Acting Head Assistant Collector, and Mr. T. Ram Row, the Treasury Deputy Collector, who conducted him to a spacious bungalow provided for his use. He starts at once for Rameswaram, where the ladies of his household are awaiting his arrival.—*Mail.*

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—On the 7th ultimo, when off Suez, his Grace our late Governor addressed the following letter to Captain Burkett, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino :—"Before leaving the ship I must thank you for the comfort of our voyage. Having myself tried the ships of various other lines in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, as well as other ships of your company in India, I can safely say I was never so comfortable in any ship before. I have sailed in the s. s. Sultan with a deck saloon, but the comfort of having the sleeping cabins on deck also is an additional advantage, and one, I am sure, all passengers will appreciate. I have not noticed any inconvenience or annoyance from the passing to and fro of the crew on necessary duty along the saloon deck, which might perhaps, by some, be thought a drawback. The cleanliness and order which prevail in the ship are in themselves proofs of efficient command and a hearty co-operation, and my family join me in wishing you a prosperous completion of the voyage and every success."—*Mail.*

BANGALORE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—A correspondent sends the *Indian Agriculturist* the following from Bangalore :—Our half-yearly Horticultural Show of Saturday last proved a creditable exhibition for Bangalore. In the "flower" department, the standard roses exhibited by Colonel Arbuthnot, 14th (King's) Hussars, and which took the prize, were the best I have seen in India. A new feature was introduced into the show this year, two prizes being offered for the best kept flower-gardens. The first was won by Surgeon-Major Pearl, and the second by Mr. Gibson, Municipal Engineer of the town. The idea is a capital one, as it encourages care and taste in garden cultivation. The show of fruit and vegetables was excellent, and contrasted favourably with the miserable display made at the market on Christmas Eve. The peas exhibited by Mr. T. T. Leonard, who owns a thriving little farm a few miles distant from Bangalore, were of such fine quality, that an extra prize was awarded for them. The same gentleman also exhibited a splendid sheaf of oats, something never before seen at a horticultural show in Bangalore. It may not be out of place to mention here that Mr. Leonard is the first European who has satisfactorily demonstrated that English farming, adapted to local circumstances, will pay in Myso

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows :—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 4 „

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE :—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

NORFOLK HOTEL.

LATE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, two minutes walk from the new Station, Boree Bunder, G.I.P. Railway, and five minutes from the Church Gate Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway ; is a cool and pleasant house, convenient to all places of business ; the trams run past the door, has been thoroughly repaired, and refurnished, and is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor.

H. HOWICK.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are there very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh, and COOL and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Offices of the undersigned :

		per doz.
J. J. Ronaldson and Son's Celebrated Cognac (very superior), highly recommended, at	Rs.	33 0
Do. Very superior Old Pale Sherry	„	22 0
German Beer, best quality, in quarts	„	5 8
Do. „ pints	„	3 12

DEWAR & Co.
30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st February, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold .. Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshöfer	27 8	
Rüdesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	1 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 18 4
Château Yquem	„ 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	11 0	11 0
Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
„ Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars .. Rs. 23
Gold „ .. „ 29
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & CO., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star .. Rs. 20

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD Fund." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.
THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh ; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.
CAUTION.—GET THE RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS
are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

CHIEF DEPOT 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
AGENTS :—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH ANISTREET & Co. ; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co. ; Vepery, Madras, BARRY & Co. ; Rangon, GILLON & Co. ; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co. ; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

NOTICES

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 1s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any f the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Sholapoor*‡
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Neriad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd.
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years
Invariabl adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfuinery :—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A.-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8 ; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8 ;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0 ; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0 ;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

	No.	Re.
Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„ 125,	„ 2
Florida Water	„ 140½,	„ 1
Violet Vinegar	„ 160,	„ 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade, For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder, is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance. No. 374, 8as. ; No. 375, 12as. ; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Iooth Paste, Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 114, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR, No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1 ; No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.
LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH.
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance.
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3 ; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship ; the bristles warranted not to come out.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 20
Do. „ large size	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	„ 30 and 35
ormerly sold at	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	Rs. 80
„ FINE „	„ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „	„ 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only rom 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.
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